

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

OCTOBER 6, 1915



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One Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 1/2 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last 20 years if handled with care. Two Handsome Grecian Bond Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper 8 by 10 1/2 inches (to fit the file) and bound in a beautiful cover with two full size blotters. One Hundred fine quality white Envelopes. Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, same size as writing tablets, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. Ordinary pens will not serve the purpose. One Set of Complete Instructions. The whole outfit is all sent in one order, carefully packed and all charges prepaid. Postpaid. \$2.00

The Farmer's Private Secretary  
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Ninety-nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters or have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Without those EXACT copies you will often be put to inconvenience and frequently lose money. Every farmer or business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times its cost to every farmer yearly.

The FARMERS' LETTER FILE shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 1 1/2 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 1 1/2 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of tough, heavy manilla paper and pasteboard, reinforced with linen. With ordinary care it will last twenty years. With each file we supply six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, specially made for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also six "Manifold" pens, which are more rigid than the ordinary pens and made specially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere may be used, the most convenient size and style being pads 8 1/2 by 11 inches.

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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**  
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



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**EXPORTS INCREASE—IMPORTS DECREASE**

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—For the first full year of the war ending August 31, 1915, the total imports of the Dominion, including coin and bullion, were thirty-seven million less than for the year ending August 31, 1914, and \$154,000,000 less than for the same period in 1913. The total imports of merchandise, exclusive of coin and bullion, were \$134,000,000 less than for 1914, and \$270,000,000 less than for 1913. Total exports, on the other hand, including coin and bullion, were \$111,000,000 more than in 1914 and \$186,000,000 more than in 1913. Exports of merchandise, exclusive of coin and bullion, were \$36,000,000 more than in 1914 and \$109,000,000 more than in 1913.

**Reason of Trade Balance**

This adjustment in the "balance of trade" is due in large part to exports of munitions, etc., and to the increased prices of almost all goods exported since the war broke out. It is probable that the ratio of increase of exports over imports will be even greater for the coming year. The ratio at the end of August for the year stood at \$599,649,154, representing total exports, and \$538,286,326 representing total imports. For 1914 total exports were \$488,643,591, and total imports \$575,264,642.

Total exports of merchandise where the true ratio is to be found for the first war year were \$504,810,452, and total imports of merchandise \$415,813,055. Total exports of merchandise for the preceding twelve months were \$468,537,872, and total imports of merchandise \$549,626,474.

**Customs Duty Drops**

The customs duty collected during the first year of the war ending August 31 last was \$78,857,044, or \$16,000,000 less than was collected for the preceding twelve months and \$39,000,000 less for the twelve months preceding these again in 1913.

The increases recorded in exports are accounted for by an increase of \$58,000,000 in manufactures, of \$22,000,000 in animal products, of \$3,000,000 in products of the forest, of \$1,000,000 in the products of the fisheries, and of \$2,000,000 in miscellaneous, as compared with the exports for the year ending August 31, 1914.

Exports of the products of the mines fell away \$4,000,000, and of agricultural produce \$50,000,000.

For the five months ending August 31, 1915, duty collected totalled \$36,514,035, as against \$36,840,480 for the corresponding period of 1914, and \$48,657,143 for 1913.

The new tariff increases had been in force for at least four of the five months, but had not succeeded in bringing the customs revenues even up to the low mark for the corresponding months in 1914.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been obliged to postpone her proposed tour in America as nearly all her old actors have been killed in the war, and she is compelled to form a new company.

Sir Geo. Foster, M.P., and Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., made eloquent appeals for closed bars during war time at the Underwriters' Convention in Toronto.



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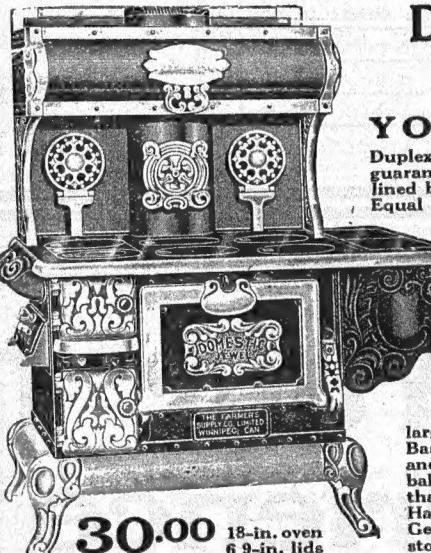
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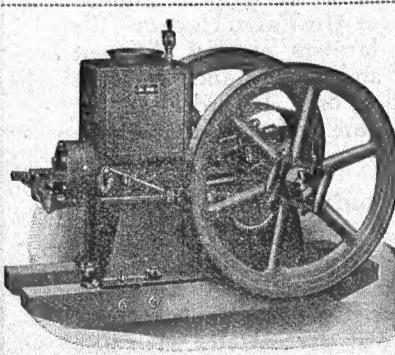
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### RULES—Read Carefully

No article should exceed 600 words in length. Write plainly on one side of the paper only. Commence each subject on a separate piece of paper and sign name and address in full on each article. Do not attempt to fill out the articles with unnecessary words. The prizes will be awarded on the facts which each article contains. Any photographs which are available should accompany articles. All articles for competition must reach this office on or before November 3, 1915. The result will be published in the November 17 issue of The Guide.

**PRIZES** For the best article received on either of the subjects mentioned below we will give any two of the books 1, 2 or 3. For the second best article we will give either one of the first three books or any two of books 4, 5, 6 or 7. For each third best article we will give either one of the last four books (Nos. 4, 5, 6 or 7).

### SUBJECT 1.

#### The Mechanical Hired Man

Articles on this subject should describe the various uses to which the small gasoline engine has been put on the farm. Drawings, sketches of the layout of line shafting, etc., or photographs showing the arrangement of the engine and power machines will all help to make the article more interesting and will be considered when awarding the prizes. Articles should contain the cost of the engine and the installation of the various labor saving devices, the cost of operation, full details of installation and a short note on the advantages of the layout.

### SUBJECT 2.

#### Water Works on the Farm

This subject will include the manner of locating the source of water, its position, the manner in which it is laid on in the house and buildings, whether it is a gravity or pressure system, how the outside pipes are insulated to keep them from freezing, how much the installation cost.

### SUBJECT 3.

#### The Farm Automobile

What uses can it be put to? Do you use it as a power plant? Is it cheaper than a pair of drivers? How long during the year can you use it? How much does it cost in gasoline and repairs? What kind of car is most satisfactory in your district?

Address All Letters to

**GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, Man.**

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 6th, 1915

## SEAGER WHEELER'S VICTORY

The people of Western Canada have reason to be proud of Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., for the splendid work he is doing to improve agricultural methods. Last week at the International Dry Farming Congress, in Denver, Colo., he captured for the third time the first prize for wheat in open competition with the world. He has thus amply demonstrated that he is the world's champion wheat grower, and that his success is in no way due to accident but the result of proper cultural methods and infinite painstaking in selection and care in his work. Mr. Wheeler is writing articles descriptive of his cultural methods and giving fully his experiences in growing wheat. These articles are published only in The Guide and those that have already appeared have attracted widespread and favorable attention among our readers. In the light of Mr. Wheeler's recent success his articles which will appear in The Guide in the future will be of even greater interest to our readers.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

There certainly is no improvement and no more cheerful news for the farmers from the wheat market. Pretty nearly everything is going up but the price of wheat. The ocean freights have gone as high as 35 cents per bushel, and now the owners of the lake freight boats, realizing that there is a chance to line their pockets, have raised the freight from one and a half cents (as it was before the war) to six cents. Last year, in November, they charged three cents, while this year for November they are demanding double. What the Dominion Government has done to help the transportation situation nobody has been able to find out. Down at Ottawa a number of the statesmen are wringing their hands and shedding tears over the situation, but seem powerless to relieve it. In the meantime the farmers are being robbed of twenty-five cents a bushel on their wheat by the two shipping combines and the toll is steadily increasing. We have never had a Government at Ottawa for the last twenty-five years that has made any real effort to help the farmers of this country, and we never will have until the farmers send down to Parliament men who will really represent their interests and not play the Grit and Tory game. The rainy weather is increasing the losses to the farmers. Tough wheat is going thru Winnipeg by the hundreds of cars, and the discount on tough wheat is about five cents per bushel under straight grades. This is a loss which cannot be remedied by anyone, but, when unfavorable weather causes such a loss, it is all the more reason why the "powers that be" should get busy to improve the transportation rates. If the manufacturers, the railway magnates or the bankers were suffering anything like the loss today being sustained by the farmers the Dominion Government would remedy the situation, even if it were necessary to buy a whole fleet of boats. But because it is the farmers, who have no campaign fund and who in the past have been relied upon to vote against each other at the polls, no action is taken to prevent this highway robbery. It is strange that the business interests of

Canada cannot realize that the \$30,000,000 (which will probably increase to \$40,000,000) being taken out of the farmers' pockets in excess lake and ocean freights is a loss to the whole country. It is strange that all the business interests are not up in arms, standing side by side with the farmers and demanding that action be taken to save this tremendous loss to the country.

## THE WAR HAS BEGUN

It is said that a London society lady asked Lord Kitchener last fall when he thought the war would end, and that Kitchener replied, "I cannot tell, madam, when the war will end, but it will begin in May." Whether or not Kitchener actually made the famous remark attributed to him, it is quite true that the Allies did not and could not expect to make a serious offensive against the Germans until their war munitions were sufficiently plentiful and their armies recruited and drilled. The "Great Drive" against the Germans, which was expected in May, was delayed until last week, when the enemy were shown how the Allies could fight in defense of their homes. War has really begun. Last week saw tremendous successes on the part of the English, French and Russians and steady progress on the part of the Italians. The Germans were driven from long lines of their trenches and thousands and thousands of their soldiers were taken prisoners, while greater numbers were left dead on the battlefield alongside those of the Allies who lost their lives in the struggle. Every indication now is that the Allies are well equipped and ready to force the war upon the enemy. Nowhere is there the slightest doubt but that victory will crown the efforts of the allied armies, and for Canada there is pride in the knowledge that our own soldiers have nobly upheld the honors of our country. Despite the great success of the last few days the war will still be long and hard, because the enemy is powerful, well organized and splendidly equipped. But the time draws near when the German people will be freed from the rule of their war lords and be permitted again to return to the arts of peace, when Belgium and Poland will be restored, when the "Unspeakable Turk" will be driven out of Europe and democracy again have opportunity for growth.

## THANKSGIVING

Next Monday, October 11, has been set apart by the Dominion Government as a day for national thanksgiving. The institution of Thanksgiving Day is very appropriate for any nation claiming to be Christian. In the midst of our struggle for existence and the merciless competition in our commercial life, it is well that for one day, at least, we should call a halt, and consider our blessings, which, in a greater or lesser measure, we all enjoy, and from whence they came. This year when the war cloud hangs heavy over our land and thousands of our homes are saddened by deaths on the battlefield, the heart of the people is stricken with sorrow. But "behind the clouds the sun still shines" and there is still left great cause for thanksgiving. We should be thankful that our own land is not being devastated by war and our people being driven from their homes

like those of Belgium and Poland, and many others in the war zone. In Western Canada nature has been bountiful to a degree unparalleled in the history of this country, and as a result comfort will come to thousands of farm homes where scarcity and want have been known for several years. Our land has been free from the ravages of disease and our children are enjoying steadily improving educational facilities. There is a greater and more general dissemination of knowledge than ever before, the past year has developed a stronger and more pronounced public opinion in favor of better conditions, and the spirit of democracy is rapidly spreading throughout the land. For all these things there is abundant cause for thanksgiving.

## THE BUDGETS CONTRASTED

The Budget presented to the British Parliament two weeks ago by Right Hon. Reginald McKenna is one of the most remarkable evidences of British pluck and determination that has been furnished by wartime. It is a budget that will produce an enormous sum of money, and will take it almost entirely from the rich and the powerful. The increase of the income tax and the surtax, together with the taxation of war profits, will fall almost entirely upon the land lords and manufacturers. The working men and working women whose incomes have been considerably increased by the great demand for labor caused by the war, will only be reached by a small addition to the duty on sugar, tea, coffee and a few other articles. This policy of taxing the rich provides a striking contrast to the system of taxation adhered to by the Ottawa Government. Instead of taxing large incomes our Finance Minister made a vain attempt to increase his revenues by adding to the taxes upon the necessities of life and the implements of industry and production. The increase in the Canadian tariff enacted last March was an absolute failure so far as increase of revenues was concerned. Its only effect was to increase the burden upon the poor and raise the profits of the manufacturers. The reason for the adoption of opposite policies by the British and Canadian Governments is not hard to discover. The British Government, which is a coalition government, composed of the ablest and most trusted men of both political parties, is solely concerned with the welfare of the nation and the cause of the Allies. The Canadian Government, which is a party administration, is composed of men of mediocre ability and is concerned more with its own political future and with the advantage of its most powerful supporters, than it is with the welfare of the people as a whole.

## MANITOBA SUFFRAGE PETITION

The success of the suffrage petition being signed by the women of Manitoba is now assured. Seventeen thousand is the number of signatures required by the Government as a sufficient indication of the desire of the women of Manitoba to exercise the franchise, and this number of signatures with several hundred to spare is already in the hands of the officials of the Political Equality League at Winnipeg. The women, however, are not going to be content with a petition of this size, but will continue

their work in the expectation of securing the signatures of nearly thirty thousand women of Manitoba, who have all the qualifications of voting except that of male sex, and who desire to have the right to vote extended to them. Originally instructions were given that petitions must be sent in by the first of October in anticipation of presenting the petition to the Legislature this year. It has been announced, however, that the Legislature will not meet until the New Year, and an extension of time in which petitions may be circulated is thus possible. Those who have petitions in their hands therefore may continue the work of securing signatures until the new date for closing the campaign is announced.

#### COALITION GOVERNMENT

The term of the present Canadian Parliament will expire in October, 1916, and for some months past the party press has been discussing the question of what will happen when that time comes. It is generally recognized that the holding of a Dominion general election during the war would be undesirable for a number of reasons, the most important perhaps being the expense, the discord which would inevitably be aroused by party strife, and the necessity of the ministers of the crown devoting all their energies at this time to grave national problems, rather than to the strategy and manoeuvres of election warfare. This being the case it is obviously necessary that some arrangement should be made to prolong the life of the present Parliament, and the question naturally arises as to the conditions under which such an extension would be justifiable. Judging from the utterances of the newspapers of both parties,

it would appear that the present Government desires that an Act should simply be passed extending the life of Parliament until a fixed time after the making of peace, thus allowing the present administration to continue in office as at present constituted, without the necessity of obtaining a renewal of confidence on the part of the people. The Opposition on the other hand does not appear to be agreeable to this proposition. They point out that the Government is still a party administration, and that patronage rather than patriotism is still the guiding star of the spending departments of the Government. They point out that the Liberal members of Parliament, tho expected from motives of loyalty to support every proposal of the Government, not only in connection with the raising, equipping and financing of the Canadian expeditionary forces, but also in regard to domestic affairs, have never been consulted as to the methods by which Canada could most effectively do her part in the great struggle for liberty. It is evident that before the Opposition will consent to an extension of the life of Parliament, some concessions will have to be made by the Government. Just exactly what the official Liberal proposition will be, has not been stated, and it is not known whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier will ask that he and some of his former colleagues in the late Government should be given seats in the Cabinet. It may be that the Liberal chieftain would prefer to remain outside the Government and to retain the right to criticise the policies of Sir Robert Borden and his associates. Whatever the party politicians may desire to do, however, we believe that the people are strongly in favor of a non-partisan government being placed in control of affairs in Canada, at least as long as the

war lasts. British statesmen of all parties dropped their politics to work together for the good of the Empire as soon as the war broke out, and it would have been greatly to the advantage of Canada, and would have saved this country many millions of dollars if the same course had been adopted here. The country needs at this time, more than ever before in its history, the services of its ablest and best citizens. The members of the present Government are probably a very fair average as governments go in this country, but without mentioning any names, no one will attempt to deny that there are men in the Cabinet who could very easily be replaced by others very much better fitted to guide the affairs of Canada at the present time. We believe that the situation calls for the extension of the life of parliament and the appointment of a national government, headed by Sir Robert Borden, and including some members of the present administration, some members from the other side of the House, and some men who are not now prominent in political life.

#### KEEPING OUT CAPITAL

We wonder if protectionists realize how the tariff hinders the investment of British and foreign capital in Canada? It must be remembered that when capital is brought into the country it comes in not in gold or money but in the form of goods. Those goods are taxed on the average approximately twenty-five per cent when they are imported, which means that the Government seizes one quarter of all the British and foreign capital which is sent into the country. It is hard to imagine any more effective way of discouraging capital from seeking investment in Canada.



THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE TRENCHES

# Insuring Crop Yields

By J. S. Murphy

If I were asked what is the one thing above all other things necessary in dry farming, I would say, deep plowing. For purposes of dry farming, a great deal of the subsoil in Canada lying west of Red River is practically the same, and is composed of drift brought here during the Glacial Period, one of the most stupendous events this old earth ever experienced. Now, this subsoil or drift is chiefly decomposed or disintegrated rock, and has all the crop-producing properties, such as nitrogen, lime, potash and phosphorus, which are the elements especially needed in cereal production. Deep plowing is the very first essential in moisture conservation, as the thing it does is to increase the absorbing storage capacity of the soil; and the first step in dry farming is to get water into the soil, and deep plowing is the first aid in this particular.

Then, too, deep plowing prevents the formation of what might be called, for the want of a better name, a plow-pan. I have examined literally hundreds of fields, and I never yet examined a field, in a dry year especially, that this plow-pan was not in evidence when the plowing was less than seven inches. This plow-pan is caused chiefly from the plow pressure on the subsoil, producing a sort of a glazed surface, and this prevents any proper contact between the furrow-slice and the subsoil. In dry farming, the plowing should be so deep that you would find it quite impossible to find where the furrow-slice ends and the subsoil begins. When that condition is present, there is always a proper contact between the furrow-slice and, without even thinking, you can see that this is necessary, when you are depending chiefly on the water stored in the soil, which you get by capillarity, and not on free water, to mature your crop. Furthermore, when this plow-pan exists, the average rainfall, up to one inch, never penetrates the subsoil at all, any more than it did the sod, and for the same reason.

The subsoil is the farmer's reservoir for the storage of water that supplies the moisture during the season. After you have once plowed your land to, say, a depth of ten inches, it is not necessary, of course, to plow so deep each year. When I summer-till a piece of land, I plow deep, for this is the time to bring up new soil so as to give it plenty of time to become weathered. Now, as soon as the crop is harvested on this land the next season I disc it immediately; and when I plow it for the next crop I only plow it about six inches deep.

#### Hard-pan at Five Inches

Some four years ago I acquired a piece of land that had been tilled (so-called) for twelve years. No part of this land was ever plowed five inches deep, and I determined to get down into it, and I did. Now I estimate, and my men thought my estimate conservative, that it took a full third more power to break up this hard-pan formed by twelve years plow pressure than it would to break the original prairie sod. I find that the average farmer—and the average farmer is always attempting to do more than his power justifies doing—rarely plows more than five inches deep, and he will come nearer plowing four inches. Turning four or five inches of the top soil over this year and flopping it back next year is not dry farming; it isn't farming at all; and the man who follows that slipshod system, whether he is handling 160 acres or 1,600 acres, is going to lose out.

Now you might properly ask right here, "How deep do you advocate plowing in beginning this system?" I answer, "Not less than eight inches and nine would be better." You can always plow deeper in the spring and early summer than you can in the summer proper or fall, and the land should never be plowed when dry.

#### Weed Extermination

I want to say right here, if you have a piece of land that is full of weeds and that has been farmed indifferently, like the average farm is run, just double-disc that land the first thing in the spring. This discing will break the crust, establish

The storing up of every available drop of moisture in the soil for use by the crops is one of the most important objects of soil tillage in Western Canada. By following certain definite rules it has been found by experience that average grain yields can be practically assured each year. The general scheme followed has been loosely called "dry farming," a term which is misleading, but which for lack of a better describes the methods employed in moisture conservation. The basis of all good farming has been proved over and over again to be deep plowing followed by thorough cultivation. Seager Wheeler has already outlined in these pages the wonderful results which he has obtained from common sense tillage methods and the writer of this article is another of the progressive farmers who have proved to their own satisfaction the value of more intensive cultivation. There are a great many such in the West and The Guide would be glad to hear from any of its readers and publish their own results in increasing crop yields thru thorough cultivation methods.

a mulch, conserve the moisture in the soil and enable the spring rains to penetrate; also it will help to germinate millions of weed seeds. Then about June 1, or as soon thereafter as possible, plow that land eight inches deep, follow the plow promptly with a harrow—and when I say promptly I mean the day you plow, and the hour you plow would be better. Now sweep over that land with a harrow—and it should be a fairly heavy harrow for this work—after every good rain. This not only breaks the crust caused by the sun and rain and prevents

apt to get a dust mulch; because you do not want a dust mulch—a mulch that the first little gentle rain will run together—you want a granulated mulch that will not exclude the air altogether.

Now in the fall, about October first if you can spare the time, disc this land comparatively deep; for after October first little evaporation as a rule takes place in the West. This discing roughens the surface and leaves it in better shape to hold the snow; also it aerates the soil and it helps to weather the new soil you turned over in June—and, remember,

Now, I am willing to risk any reputation that I have as a farmer—and I am generally consulted in my neighborhood—that the man who handles a piece of land as I have here indicated, will have more net dollars off each acre of this land next year than he would in 1914 and 1915 together if handled in the ordinary way. Besides, you have added fertility to your land, you have eradicated millions of weeds—and don't forget that a weed is always a robber—and you have taken the first long step in dry farming and away from the ever-feared crop failure that is always hanging like a Damocles' sword over the head of the farmer living in the so-called semi-arid region who is trying to farm like he did or would in a humid region.

Now, the thought may occur to you right here that I have put you to a lot of work for one year to get this dry farming proposition started. So I have, but I will guarantee that you will never receive such a high price for your labor as you will have received for the labor here expended. Then, too, you have put water in the soil, and water in the soil is money in the bank; and when you put money in the bank and have drawn out half of it, you know you have half left—the same with water. It might be argued that many of our new settlers have not the necessary team power or machinery to go thru this process. In answer to that I will say that instead of working 150 acres poorly, if a man will work 50 acres thoroughly he will have more money at the end of the year.

#### Dry Farming vs. Irrigation

And in reference to working under the dry farming system, I want to remark that we hear much nowadays about irrigation and the wonders accomplished under this kind of agriculture; but those who are not trying to sell you an irrigated tract, will tell you that less power and attention are expended in handling 160 acres under dry farming methods than in handling 30 acres under irrigation. Irrigation means unremitting toil, and the beginner in irrigation is always up against the proposition of water-logging his land and at least temporarily ruining it. It is also a question if too much water does not quickly exhaust and permanently destroy the original humus so necessary and yet so scarce in a semi-arid region.

Those who have given this subject some study, and have read something about this, will observe that I have said nothing about subsurface packing the soil. Well, I purposely omitted this. I have given the subsurface packer a fair and thorough test, and I am convinced that this much-advertised implement is overrated. Especially is this the case in summer tillage. I find from experience that in spring plowing, when the plowing is only six inches deep or less, the subsurface packer helps to firm the seedbed and establish a quicker and better contact between the furrow-slice and the subsoil; but the ordinary good disc, set nearly straight, accomplishes practically the same purpose.

#### Follow Harvester with the Disc

Now, getting back to the piece of land you are handling under the dry farming system, you should follow the harvester immediately with a disc, for at this season of the year, about August, the amount of moisture evaporating and escaping into the atmosphere is simply tremendous. Up to this time, the crop has shaded the land somewhat; but a crust has formed and, unless you disc immediately, hundreds of tons of precious moisture are daily getting away from you. Professor Whitney of Cornell, I believe, some few years ago devised an instrument for measuring the amount of moisture evaporation. This instrument was used on a wheat field in Western Kansas, and it was found that for the first ten days the moisture going into the atmosphere averaged 370 pounds each day from each square rod, or 5,900 pounds per day from each acre. So you can see the absolute necessity of discing after the harvester.

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Where a cast iron packer is too expensive, a wood float well weighted down will serve the purpose admirably. Better farming can be practiced without going to any great extra expense.

evaporation of moisture, but it re-establishes the mulch, drives the moisture down and kills more weeds. Keep the field good and black all the next summer.

#### Use Different Implements

I might say here, by way of parenthesis, that it is better in summer tillage, I find, to use different implements. By this I mean, after you have plowed the land, use a common smoothing harrow; then in a month or so, or after the first good rain, or after the first weeds appear, use a disc. In this way you have a variety of depth in cultivation and you are less

every time you go over that land with any implement you increase the fertility. Then the land should be disc the first thing in the spring again. This is necessary, for you will find in the spring that the melting of the snow caused the surface to run together and form a crust, thus preventing the early spring rain from entering the soil reservoir. Now, plant your crop; and if you plant wheat, do not put in a pound over fifty pounds of good clean, plump, well bred seed; and recollect that it should be a criminal offence to plant anything but good, plump, pure seed that tests well up toward 100.



The packer to be effective should follow as soon as possible after the plow. Ox team on a western homestead.

# The Mail Bag

## GOVERNMENT SEED GRAIN

**Editor, Guide:**—Reading your editorial on the government seed grain question, it is the honest opinion of people in this vicinity that an investigation into the matter is surely necessary. People were surely overcharged for their seed, both wheat and oats, and at the same time weeds of a good many kinds were found. A good many cars of No. 1 northern Marquis wheat were handled at our local elevator, No. 217, at prices ranging from 85 cents to \$1.20 per bushel. Plenty of clean oats were in this part of the country to seed all the acreage necessary and prices were never over 65 cents per bushel. The local price of government wheat was \$1.50 and of oats 85 cents, while those who had money were able to procure seed wheat for \$1.15 and oats for 65 cents.

Now the question asked here is: Is it because we are Liberals in this vicinity or because the railroads needed the money paid for hauling the wheat both ways? Is it because the government wanted to create a new office of weed inspector in a vicinity where weeds were hardly introduced before or is it only plain graft? Surely this matter needs looking into.

It was well known by our government, or the parties responsible, that our local associations were well able to handle the problem if the government would give the financial backing. This would certainly have saved the freight charges in a good many cases and also have given us cleaner seed and given the government the confidence and backing of the whole Western country. But as mentioned before, the Western farmer is not much for campaign funds.

**W. PETERSON,**  
Pres. Clunie G. G. Assn.  
Goldburg, Sask.

## THE THIRD PARTY

**Editor, Guide:**—Some years ago a number of inventive minded Grain Growers of Saskatchewan conceived the idea of starting a third political party wholly independent of the two old parties who divided the whole male population between themselves, as a means of removing the impediments that stood in their way to progress and competency. The first move of concerted action amongst themselves was in the Grain Growers'

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

annual convention at Saskatoon, in 1913, but they there met with opposition. Hon. George Langley gets the credit of having managed their defeat, but be that as it may, nothing more could be done till the next annual convention would be held, which would be at Moose Jaw the year following. Some provision had been made to have a thorough discussion of the question on that occasion and to prevent another summary closing of the discussion, but the third party delegates discovered that "For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain," the heathen Chinee is not peculiar, and were again submitted and disappointed.

The secretary, before the question was anything like fully discussed, moved that the motion be tabled, which closed the debate and settled the question for another year. This so provoked a young delegate that, like the historic Jenny Geddes, he lost his temper, but having no stool to throw at the chairman, as she had when Episcopacy was sought to be introduced into Scotland, to throw at the bishop, he threw the accusation that the chairman and secretary had conspired thus to defeat the motion for a third party. This, the chairman and secretary both indignantly denied and we were told by the chairman that that was a sample of what he and the world might expect from third party men, while his friends in the body of the hall vociferously shouted to the offender to "retract! retract!" "take it back!" while both chairman and secretary insisted on an apology. The offender evidently wanted to say something in vindication, but was not allowed, but forced on the platform, where, after again trying in vain to get something said, manfully avowed that he had no proof of what he had said, but had been so shocked at the way in which the discussion had been choked off that he lost his temper.

The Winnipeg Free Press some time after the convention had closed, published a statement that "after the convention had closed, the members of the

executive of the Grain Growers' Association met and polled each other to ascertain where each member stood on the question of the third party, and all were found sound opponents of that scheme." The Grain Growers' Grain Company some years ago announced that that Company did not advise the organization of a third party, but that Grain Growers should remain faithful to their old party allegiances and use their influence on their respective parties.

Last summer, to my enquiry of you as to the attitude of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, you answered "that it had not expressed any opinion, but its vice-president has been a frequent writer against the third party." On a symposium, which you offered to your readers on eleven questions, one was on Free Trade, which received the greatest number of votes, and another was practically whether your readers favored the formation of a third party, which received the next highest number. In reading old numbers of The Guide of 1911 and 1912, I find many more letters in favor of the third party than in later numbers.

I recall all these facts to show how the pulse has been beating so far as public discussions go. But against all these I present the facts that the general sentiment in its force has silently been growing very fast, and this other fact, that The Guide has, during the present season, been more decisively in favor of the creation of the third party than ever before, and that you will satisfy most of your Grain Grower readers by opening your columns more freely to its advocates.

**JAMES FINDLEY.**

Wiseton, Sask.

## AN INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION

**Editor, Guide:**—Recently, at Rosetown, Sask., there met a number of farmers, representatives of the different districts in the federal constituency of Kindersley. As a result an organization was formed.

which is to be known as the Kindersley-Rosetown Independent Association, with officers as follows: President, A. Capling, Wiseton, Sask.; vice-president, W. M. Thrasher, Hughton, Sask.; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Powell, Wiseton, Sask. Organizing committee: J. McNaughtan, Piche, Sask.; W. Deacon, Fiske; Mr. Thompson, Springwater; Mr. Burgess, Valley Centre, Sask.; Arthur Carnegie, Harris, Sask., and Jas. T. Seward, Wiseton, Sask. This committee was given power to add to their number, both ladies and gentlemen.

That the association be financed by voluntary contributions and that a financial statement be issued annually, signed by the officers and committee, was the substance of a bylaw passed by the convention.

The following platform was discussed and adopted: Equal Suffrage; Direct Legislation; Total Prohibition; Universal Free Trade; That revenue be raised by a direct tax on land values and a graduated income tax; Proper system of Agricultural Credit; More correct voters' lists; Elimination of class legislation. More planks will be added later. It was decided to ask trade and labor organizations to submit a plank.

**E. R. POWELL,**  
Secretary.

## ADVICE IS CHEAP

**Editor, Guide:**—The various powers advise, nay, urge the farmer to hold his grain, but it would be better if they would start in to make it more possible for him to do so. The Egyptian task-masters urged their Israelite slaves to make more bricks, but they gave them no straw for the purpose. So we are expected to hold our grain without capital to live on and pay our debts. If the government would help the farmer, let them follow the example of the government of New Zealand, which has really the interests of the people at heart, and of no one else, and start government banks and loan the farmer money at 5 per cent. The New Zealand government has not lost a cent yet. This would be more practical than advice, which "makes us tired."

**F. W. GODSAL**

Cowley, Alta.

## Farm Experiences

### CHAPLIN SCHOOL FAIR

At one of our Grain Growers' sessions the writer made the suggestion that the Bothwell school district hold a children's fair some time in the late summer or early fall, and at the same time suggested a plan to secure means with which to pay premiums and also a list of articles that the girls and boys of the district could spend some of their time upon during the waiting months. Those who became interested in the fair limited the premiums to the children within the district, but announced to others that if they would interest themselves and produce something and enter same, the management would see that they were rewarded. J. R. Lowe was elected president and Floyd Twiss, secretary-treasurer, and all arrangements were put into their hands. At all opportune times we kept the fair before the people and visited nearly all the children once during the summer. One circular letter was got out early in the season and bills just before the fair. Most of the children took a lively interest in their work of preparation, but gophers, chickens and little pigs caused them lots of trouble. Parents generally did all they could to encourage their children to grow vegetables, grains and chickens, while the girls did fancy work and cooking along lines suggested in the circular. Several families made personal exhibits of vegetables, grasses, grains and timber growths. This department of the fair would have been much more extensive but for the fact that two threshing rigs were in the neighborhood. Nevertheless it was good and surprised those who came to see. The exhibits of the children were fully as good and in quantity as great as was expected. The secretary was kept busy all forenoon and more to record the

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

Does sheep raising pay? Details of cost, returns, benefits from, difficulties experienced in keeping, fence required, handling thru the year, buildings required, value as weed destroyer.

How do you handle milk on your farm? Provision for ice storage, how sold, whole, cream or butter; cows tested, feeds grown, when do the cows freshen, rearing calves?

How do you feed steers over the winter? What is the first cost, cost of feed, profits, feeds grown, whether stall fed or in the open, best type of steers for feeding?

Can you make pigs pay? How? What breed, feeds used, how grown, when sow farrows, one litter or two each year, what lay-out of buildings have you, what age are they sold, what is the most desirable weight, when to sell to get the best price, how shipped to market?

What handy devices have you around the farm? On plow, harrows, binder, barn doors, hay racks, gates, house, in the barn or anywhere. Every reader has some home-made time or labor saver. Send a drawing or photograph. We will pay you extra for these.

What sort of a water system have you? Give details of its construction, cost, way in which water was found.

What uses do you put a small gasoline engine to around the house? Give details of the way in which you have it coupled up with the pumps, washer, churn, separator, bu-z-saw, perhaps griddle.

Write any experiences you may have on one side of the paper only. All experiences which we can publish will be paid for promptly at the rate of 25 cents per hundred words. We just want the facts.

Address all letters to GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

entries and tag them ready for the work of the judges. In the meantime the ladies put upon tables a dinner so tempting and complete that at the call the tables were filled, and surely they deserve great credit for the interest they took in every phase of the fair.

The Hon. Hugh McKellar of the Saskatchewan Farmer of Moose Jaw was sent out by the agricultural college and gave to the people a most excellent address along the line of home building, with an urgent plea to "keep the farm, and the farm will keep him." It is not my purpose to name the premium takers or to extol any particular one, for they all did well. For a district that has only twenty children of school age and widely scattered over this hill country, the fair was a great success in every way, and so far as I was able to see everybody re-

turned to their homes abundantly satisfied. That it has had an ennobling effect upon the children and that it will weld them much closer to farm life is undoubtedly true. This first fair in Chaplin rural municipality has whetted the children's appetite for another fair another year, but whether it will be taken up by the municipality or continued in Bothwell district is not yet determined.

**J. R. L.**

Sask.

## SEASONABLE HINTS

How about a good cleaning up day this fall after threshing while you have plenty of extra men to help. Perhaps you have a few odd stones to remove from the summerfallow, or perhaps a patch of grass which has escaped the

cultivator, or a little discing to do. Now is the time to do all those odd jobs and not leave them undone until the ground gets covered with snow. If you have not a good implement shed, don't leave the farm machinery out in the weather. Just put up a few poles for posts and throw a few more on top and cover it over with a few loads of straw. You will find that in the long run this will save your machinery considerably.

Cut up that little pile of wood, and pick up all the odd sticks lying around the yard. They make good kindling for starting the fire with in the cold winter months. Get your seed grain stored into a convenient place to fan and clean up for seeding time next spring.

How about the water supply for the winter? It will pay you if you have not a deep well to haul a few loads of earth and cover the top of your shallow well so that Jack Frost will not be able to cut off your water supply when you most need it.

Fix up your young cattle shed for housing them a little more comfortably this winter. Get your vegetable garden plowed and ready for a good return in potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, etc. Get some manure around the berry bushes and over the rhubarb. All these small jobs save quite a few dollars to the man that realizes the necessity of them, and a dollar saved is a dollar earned. As well as making dollars you are creating an influence over other farmers to want to keep their place tidy and always ready for the unexpected accidents that will persist in happening.

**PRAIRIE FARMER**  
Sask.

# Founding the Farm Flock

The advantages at the hand of any intelligent farmer who wishes to establish a flock of sheep for use in a commercial way at the present time are very much greater than prevailed many years ago in the older provinces of the Dominion. Then the only material at hand for the foundation of a flock of grade sheep was the 'Common Sheep,' as they were frequently called; and common they were indeed in at least two important ways in which the word is used. They prevailed everywhere on the farms of the English-speaking people of the Dominion and they lacked every indication of good breeding, as evidenced by the qualities making for a present-day first-class carcass. But they were hardy and looked out for their own sustenance so well as to be very little expense to their owner in that way. Yet they were nimble at scaling the fences of those days, and often made trouble between neighbors by feeding on the growing crops.

They were rather long legged, shallow bodied and thin fleshed. Their wool was not very fine, the dense and short and usually quite coarse on the hips and thighs, and worse still, became very scarce before two years old, and quite bare on the under parts of the neck. Those who used these sheep as a foundation for flocks found that it took several generations from the use of good mutton type rams of the pure breeds before their crop of lambs would have the uniformity necessary to success.

At the present time it is quite different, and the beginner has grade flocks practically pure of the several breeds to choose from, and can commence with a selected flock of grades of whichever breed he may fancy, practically pure to the type of the pure bred.

For many years the best breeders of all the breeds have been striving to establish in their respective flocks the same ideal form of carcass, varied only in size. It will be necessary to have this ideal in view when making selections. A well-covered back is required, broad because of well sprung ribs, and wide loin, the flesh smooth and elastic to the touch—if in good condition, and not soft and blubbery, nor yet hard. In no case should the backbone be in evidence to the touch, if the animal is in good flesh. We

should look for long, deep, full quarters, well filled in the twist, and inside and outside muscles of the thighs. In the points given we have the most valuable parts of the carcass. But in addition we require a good depth of rib, good depth and width in front and at the heart, to give room for the vital organs, so we may have sturdy constitution. With these will go a medium length of neck, stronger at the shoulders and well set on. A clean intelligent head and eyes, with nothing sluggish in appearance, bright eyes with reasonable prominence are all desirable.

#### Quality in Bone and Wool

We must be careful to select ewes with good firm bone, and strong, short pasterns, not set back too far, feet of fair size and good shape, the legs straight and set squarely under them. We must pay a great deal of attention to the wool also, in making selections. The heavy shearers—when the quality is right—of whichever breed we have, are the most profitable, and in order to get weight of fleece we must have density of fibres, as well as length of staple. It is of great importance to have it uniform in quality all over the body, not running to coarseness on the thighs.

After we have clearly in mind the type we want, then the thing of greatest importance to us is to have our selections uniform. There is profit in this because we can sell a uniform bunch of lambs to better advantage, and for a higher price. By uniformity more is meant than that the flock be of the same type, and similar

A great deal of emphasis has been laid during the past few years upon the value of sheep to the Western farmer. Every farmer has a more or less definite idea of the advantages which sheep have, both as a direct money making proposition and in improving the cropping value of the farm on which they are kept. But even yet too few farmers realize the value of the "golden hoof." In his annual report J. C. Smith, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, says concerning sheep: "At no time in the history of the Dominion has the sheep industry been on a more favorable and profitable footing. With a fairly high and steady price for mutton and lamb, which has shown a gradual upward tendency throughout the year and an unprecedented demand for Western wool which has raised prices to high water mark, the sheep breeding industry can conservatively be said to be in a prosperous condition. So much so that the annual loss to Western Canada in failing to keep and produce one-tenth of the sheep that she has the capital, the feed, the land and the climate to handle is incalculable. Saskatchewan had in 1914 177,752 sheep, or, roughly speaking, one sheep for every four people, while in the same year there were seeded 2,500,000 acres to oats or nearly four acres for every unit of population. In the first ten months of 1914 there were imported into Western Canada 112,838 head of sheep and 4,015,152 pounds of mutton and lamb, and the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1914, imported wool and manufactures of wool to the value of \$28,556,557." With a steady market and constant demand for sheep and their products many more farmers should keep sheep. Why don't they do so? What is the objection? The Guide will welcome experiences with sheep raising, either favorable or unfavorable, from its readers.

in size. It means not only they look alike, but that the individual sheep be uniform in itself, that it has general uniformity, good conformation, not weak in places and extra good in others.

#### Selecting a Ram

In selecting a ram, too, this individual uniformity is particularly important, since in this at least he is really half the flock, and with his better breeding is likely to reproduce his conformation and type in the lambs. A medium size will be found the most desirable, with an

purpose. Continuous indiscriminate crossing is always suicidal.

#### The Size of the Flock

A flock of fifteen ewes should be the minimum on a farm of one hundred acres which is devoted to mixed farming. Such a flock can be increased with experience, but not beyond twenty to twenty-five, unless it is desired to make a special business of sheep raising. With good management and good care, an increase thru lambs can be expected of from 150



Western farmers are proving that there is good profit in sheep raising, whether it be from the small farm flock or from sheep raising on an extensive scale. Part of Simon Downie and Sons' flocks at Carstairs, Alta.

inclination to good size rather than undersize if varying any from medium. Roominess should be looked for in the ewes, as those of that form will be more likely to be good mothers. Avoid a ewe that is short in the ribs and has a 'tucked up' appearance. In the ram we must have the same good qualities of carcass and of wool, and should look for more compactness and strength, in appearance a good lot of masculinity, a strong, bold carriage, stronger bone, and with not any above the average size for rams of his breed. He must be pure bred and typical of the breed we have selected. It is almost invariably a mistake to cross, except for a special

per cent. to 175 per cent., and it should be the latter.

A flock of this size will, if given opportunity, clean up a very great number of the weeds on a farm, yet we must not make the mistake of expecting them to get all their living off the weeds and waste places of the farm, even tho it is a good help. Provision for feed supplementary to the pasture, such as rape, which can be very cheaply produced, is generally very profitable and should always be counted on. Lambs after being weaned gain in weight very rapidly on rape, and when oats are fed along with it towards the finishing for the market, the flesh is firm and good, likely to bring



After a year or two's experience in grading up the flock, a bunch of uniform lambs on some prepared pasture like rape will be a permanent source of revenue on every up-to-date farm in the West.

the highest price. If fed on for marketing in March, which is usually the most profitable, the rape makes a good foundation for the winter feeding. These supplementary foods are desirable to develop the flock profitably.

#### Time to Purchase Ewes

The best time to purchase the ewes is August, just after the lambs have been weaned. We can purchase them as cheaply as at any time and can make the best selection if choosing ewes that have raised lambs, as their milking qualities and strength can be ascertained. Besides we will have them in good time to prepare for the next crop of lambs.

While there is one additional year's usefulness in a shearing ewe, one that is sixteen or seventeen months old, if she has not had a lamb, still as a rule two-shear ewes are to be preferred in selecting. We have then a guarantee that they are breeders, and have the advantage of being able to judge of those likely to be the best breeders and best milkers. However, very few shearing ewes prove non-breeders. These ewes should have the run of the stubble fields, not sown to clover, or old pastures, until near the middle of September and then given access to a rape or clover field. If this green food is not plentiful, it will pay to feed a small quantity of grain to make sure the ewes are strong and thriving well when bred. This is the secret of having a large percentage of twins dropped. It may be well, as claimed by some, to breed from ewes themselves twins, but even so, they must be strong and thriving well to have the best results because not only will we have larger returns, but the lambs will be stronger and more likely to live

and do well, providing the treatment of the ewes continues good up to lambing time. The ram also should be hearty, rugged and healthy at the time of coupling. Usually stronger lambs are sired by rams one year old or over, yet for a flock of about fifteen ewes, a well developed lamb will give good results, and may be more cheaply purchased, as well as being a year younger and perhaps more valuable when a change of ram is to be made. But when the number of ewes runs up to twenty or more, then an older ram should be secured.

In case a lamb is used on from fifteen to twenty-five ewes, which should be avoided if possible, he should not run with them, but should be kept separate or with, say, one ewe for company, and allowed with the flock only long enough each morning to serve once such ewes as are ready. More than that is needless and helps to destroy the vitality and usefulness of the ram. If short of help, or if one does not wish to take the time, which need not be much, a ram may be allowed to run with a small flock of ewes during the mating season without much apparent injury, if the ram be matured. However, it is profitable to control a lamb, as he is often more ambitious, and more likely to injure himself, and naturally produces weaker lambs. The profit from the flock is largely dependent upon the number of uniformly well grown lambs we raise, and which we can have by these reasonable precautions, and after care and attention, if the ewes are good milkers.

#### Wintering

The flock should be strong and in good flesh when winter sets in, and they will be, if reasonable provision has been made for fall feed. If in good condition they will be the more cheaply wintered. They can be kept doing well on clover hay and a few roots—say three pounds per head each day and a liberal feed of pea straw. If a little grain be fed for about four weeks before they lamb—one pound per head each day of mixed oats and bran is good—

*Continued on Page 16*

# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

**HUSH-A-BY, BABY**

Hush-a-by, baby, on the tree-top,  
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;  
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall,  
Down comes hush-a-by, baby, and all.

Hush-a-by, baby, let the wind blow,  
Mother is watching and waiting below.  
Hush-a-by, baby, rocking so high.  
Hush-a-by, hush-a-by, mother is nigh.

Hush-a-by, baby, down comes the bough;  
Where is the cradle for hush-a-by now?  
Never fear, sweetheart, for baby shall rest,  
Hush-a-by, hush-a-by, on mother's breast.

**MAKING LOVE TO THE BOY**

Boys are such wild, timid, self-conscious creatures! They think the eyes of the whole world are upon them and to be made ridiculous in company is too intolerable for words. Therefore the mother must be as wise as a serpent in making love to her boy.

Between the ages of ten and eighteen it should never be done in public, for the average boy between those years has an absolute horror of any public demonstration of affection. At the same time, contradictory as it may sound, there is no time in his life when the boy has a greater longing for or need of womanly tenderness, at least so it seems to me, after having studied boys for many years and loved them very dearly, particularly the naughty ones.

The time to make love to the boy is when he himself makes the approach. It is almost sure to be a shy diffident approach and easily checked by a hasty or careless word. Mother is sitting by the window knitting or reading by the waning light when Tommy, after hovering uncertainly about for some time, finally perches himself awkwardly on the arm of her chair. This is a good time for mother to put away her book or her knitting and slip her arm about her young son. Usually a few friendly interested words as to what the small man has been doing during the day will bring forth the cause of his seeking out mother on this particular occasion. Perhaps his heart is sore over some indignity suffered at school. It may be that he instinctively feels this particular grievance to be the sort of thing father will laugh at and mother will understand. The confidence rarely ends there. Soothed and comforted by her sympathetic words the boy is apt to draw the veil back and give his mother such a peep into his boy soul as has rarely been permitted her. It may prove to be one of those great occasions, a real landmark in their lives when they come very close together. Such an hour of perfect love and understanding will serve to bridge over many small differences without any lasting breach of confidence.

The important thing to remember is that these great occasions in the life of mother and child are not premeditated and come quite unheralded. It depends upon the quickness of the mother intuition whether they shall be turned casually aside or develop into a flash of complete understanding, the memory of which years will not erase.

**MORE FACTS NEEDED**

When writing to me for advice in the matter of beautifying your homes I would like you, dear ladies, to take me into your complete confidence. Tell me all about your homes. I like to have a plan of the rooms to be decorated laid out before me in black and white, with the windows, the direction they face and the size of the rooms clearly marked.

Next I want to know all about the furniture you are going to use in these rooms, every stick of it please, and whether it is finished in golden or weathered oak or mahogany or simply left natural and varnished. Don't forget to mention the rugs and curtains and if you will take the trouble to tell me about your pictures and ornaments and plants I'll be all the better pleased.

Finally give me just a little hint at any rate as to your own preference in the matter of colors.

If you would like samples of wall finishes, curtain materials or wood finishes, send eight cents in stamps to pay postage.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

**LIKE FATHER LIKE SON**

Dear Miss Beynon—I have long intended to write again as I so often see things in the letters published that I should like to see more fully discussed. I tried the sulphur for ants and it cleared them out with one dose. I put it in all corners and under oilcloths in the cupboards.

We hear and see so much now about the way the men treat us as regards spending money. I agree with "Another Mere Woman," that most men would be only too pleased if they always have the cash to give their wives. It depends a lot in the way our boys are trained when young. If father gives mother money she needs without a fuss, you may take it the boys will copy when in homes of their own. My boys, eight and six years old, quite often in their play deal out money to their little sister for household supplies and new clothes and tell me what wonderful things they will get mother when big.

I liked the piece in The Guide of August 4, entitled "Children as Mothers' Helpers." I find they are so willing to help, if at all encouraged. This morning I was much amused by our boy of six wanting to wash off the stand and wash basin, so he would know how to bathe when big. His father can cook as well, somethings better, than I can, and I want the boys to learn. Just try letting them

unkind things will be said about her housekeeping, also she must go with her husband to visit the sick and give of their sometimes scanty fare to others. She is also expected to be president of this and that society.

If "Anon" had a little of the anxiety our ministers sometimes have perhaps he would not be so bitterly selfish. Yes, it might profit "Anon" to investigate and see how many of our ministers ever get all their small salary, instead of making the assertion that they rarely miss a dollar of a large salary. I know whereof I speak and "Minister's Daughter" makes no false assertion when she says her father many a time came home stumbling thru the door with icicles at eyelashes and eyebrows, scarcely able to walk. Our home has always been open to ministers and always will be as long as I am here to provide the best I can for them.

Yes, the pathos of life is shown sometimes by the bravery of a minister. We had a young minister, married, with a young family, about four years ago. He worked hard the struggling with tuberculosis. He never said anything to anyone about his ailment. He was naturally reserved and some thought he did not do his duty, and he was doing more than he had strength for. He died in the fall of the year. He worked as long as he could. He left his wife and young family.



A VERY PLEASING VINE-CLAD PORCH

fetch and carry the dishes for you a few times and see how it helps when you're tired. I will close with the heartiest wishes for our success in getting the vote.

DAUGHTER OF ERIN.

**FROM A CHURCH STEWARD'S WIFE**

Dear Miss Beynon—I was with great interest I read the letter from a "Minister's Daughter" and wondered that some of them had not taken the matter up before. If it had not been on account of illness I would surely have done so myself. Now I am neither a minister's wife or daughter. I am a farmer's wife and my husband has been a steward for over twenty years and I know from experience that neither ministers nor their wives have an easy time. I have gone with my husband several times to collect promised payments of salary and I know that some of the people would squeeze what they had promised till it would nearly squeal before they gave it; but to my mind it is just as honest a debt as paying a store bill or any other debt and should be paid without being asked for or collected. What would the country be if it were not for our much abused ministers and our Sunday schools?

There may be an odd lazy minister, but it won't be the fault of the people if there is, they expect so much of them. As "Minister's Daughter" says, they have to be out in all kinds of weather, and they expect the minister's wife to keep things in perfect order at home or all kinds of

O the pathos of it all! God will reward all such. MOLLIE.

**AS THE PRINCESS DOES****A Little Parable**

Once, in a time of revolution, a royal family lost the throne, and the three princesses settled quietly in a city at some distance from the capital. The eldest princess was of right kingly blood, but the two younger, tho born her sisters, seemed to have a more servile strain.

So one morning, when the eldest princess would have worked in the little garden that was to furnish their table, the two younger cried out, "It is not the custom of the place, dear sister Roya. We shall not be well thought of if we work in the garden. You see the other people hire a man to do it."

"But I like to do it!" objected Roya.

"But what would people say?" cried the other two.

So she, willing to content her sisters, kept out of the garden, tho she could ill afford to hire a man for the work.

And another day, when Roya was going into the street, the sisters said, "You must not wear that dress. It is not the kind people wear here."

"It is pretty and good," said Roya.

"But if you wish to wear it you must put ruffles on, and cut away the sleeves, and even then the color is not correct."

So for some time Roya pleased her sisters in trying to do as the people about her did. She gave up her lonely walks, her garden work, her friendly manners;

she wore strange and uncomfortable garments.

Then one day the princess in Roya awoke. "Why should I make myself unhappy doing as others do?" she said. "When my own way is good I will follow it. I am of royal blood. Why should I be a slave to foolish customs?"

So she put on her sun hat and went to work in the garden. And thereafter she wore the garments that seemed good and beautiful to her. She smiled upon the children, and the old and lonely. And she went her way happily, refusing to be bound any longer by that chain of custom.

"Do you see," said one neighbor to another, "that pretty young lady in the white house is working in her garden? I've always wanted to, but I hated to seem queer. I wonder if I might not. She seems quite a lady."

So the two neighbors decided they might, and did; and fifty neighbors all up and down the street soon did likewise. When Roya cast off the chain she must have weakened it.

"I wonder if I might not wear a more comfortable dress," said another. "The pretty young lady in the white house looks so comfortable in that plain, simple dress."

So she did; and fifty people up and down the street did likewise. They had been longing to, but hated to seem "queer."

And in a little while Roya found that she was an important person in the city. People wanted to know her; they listened to her opinions with respect; and they followed her example.

"It appears that Roya herself has become the custom," said one of the sisters disdainfully to the other.

But then Roya was a real princess and not content to follow servile ways.—Zelia Margaret Walters, in the Mother's Magazine.

**SHALL CLOTHES BE SOAKED?**

There are two advantages in the customary long soaking of clothes in cold water before washing:

1—To soften and separate the fibers of the cloth in order to loosen dirt before putting the garment or piece in the hot soap-suds, where the actual work of removing dirt takes place.

2—To make soluble certain stains which are "set" by plunging the clothing first into hot water or hot suds. Such stains are blood, milk and cream, grease, machine-oil, meat juices and clay stains.

The first reason has a bearing on the whiteness of clothes after the washing process. It is much easier for an inexperienced laundress thoroughly to remove dirt in washing, where this previous soaking has been given. Laundresses and housekeepers of experience, having clean, soft water to work with, have found that satisfactory results are obtained without this previous soaking, if stains are taken out beforehand and a washing-machine and hot water method are used. But inexperienced workers will do well to gain all the advantage they can from soaking the clothes in the most effective way.

The second reason for soaking the clothes—doing it as a means of avoiding setting certain stains—is equally important for the average home, because very few women will take the time to make a careful examination of all clothing before washing and take out individual stains in cold water. Even if great care is taken there are certain grease stains that are not noticeable before they are put in hot water, and then show up as "set" stains, which can only be removed by using strong chemicals.

Experiment has proven that soaking clothes in cold water, or luke-warm soap-suds, for a full half hour before washing, is just as efficient as soaking them for several hours. Or if one has a washing-machine, they may be run in a cold bath in the machine for ten minutes, and the same results follow.—Georgie Boynton Child in The Delinetaor.

Over seven hundred women are now employed as conductors on Glasgow Corporation street cars.

## THE EDUCATION LEAGUE

At an important and exceedingly representative meeting held in Regina, on September 22, there was organized what is to be known as the "Saskatchewan Public Education League." Its objects, as stated in its constitution, are "To secure wider public interest in educational matters."

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. W. P. Reekie, Weyburn; first Vice-President, Dr. E. H. Oliver, Saskatoon; second Vice-President, Rev. Father Daley, Regina; Central Committee, J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw; Dr. W. W. Andrews, Regina; J. W. Sifton, Moose Jaw; Rev. H. T. Lewis, Saskatoon; Dr. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; Dr. Norman F. Black, Regina; Rev. Bloebau, Yorkton.

A general board of forty members was also appointed. A pamphlet explaining the origin and purpose of the league is being prepared for free distribution and will be published on this page in a later issue.

J. B. M.

## ECLIPSE HAS ARRIVED

A number of grain growers in this neighborhood (10 miles north of Cabri) decided to form a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. We met and appointed the following officers: President, Duncan Joss; Vice-President, Wm. Thomas; Secretary, Norris Oughtred; Directors: Howard Joss, Jack Stewart, Alex. Barrie, Wm. Cowie and Harry Neshaw; Auditor, Wm. Barrie.

Crops are in splendid shape around here and our Association has every hope that its members will be able to erect a hall this fall.

S. NORRIS OUGHTRED,  
Sec. Eclipse Local.

## LATE MR. GREEN

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,  
Sec. Sask. G. G. A.  
Dear Sir:—At the last regular meeting of the Whiteberry local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, following the death of Fred W. Green, Hon. Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the death of Mr. Green was very touchingly referred to by the President, M. A. Melling, and a number of the members.

As it is such a short time since Mr. Green was with us representing the Central Association in the Hafford Co-operative trial, his loss is the more keenly felt, for his kindly and sympathetic presence and great enthusiasm for the farmers' cause, coupled with his unique knowledge of facts and matters connected with that cause, was the more plainly evident to us all and proved a great stimulus to this Association at that time.

The following motion was submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously: "We, the members of the Whiteberry local S. G. G. A., deeply regret the death of Fred W. Green, the Hon. Secretary of the Central Association, whose work for the benefit of Western farmers will ever remain a monument to his memory;

## Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

and desire to tender to his bereaved widow and family the deepest sympathy of this Association in the great loss they have sustained."

HAROLD EVANS,  
Sec. Whiteberry Local.  
Springbourne, Sask.

## AN ANNUAL EVENT

The Coriander local held a most successful picnic on Friday, July 30, with over three hundred people in attendance. The afternoon program consisted of a ball game, horse races, foot races and various sports, with suitable cash prizes to induce the best to enter. The evening was taken up by a bucking broncho and wild steer riding contest and finished by a most enjoyable dance.

The cash receipts from the dance and refreshment booth amounted to \$203, and the expenditures for booth, dance, prizes for sports and providing for the free supper given, amounted to \$182.00, leaving a balance of \$21.00 to add to our treasury.

Visitors were so well pleased with the Grain Growers' hospitality that plans are already afoot to prepare for a still bigger event next year, and it is most certain to be an annual affair in the future.

Enclosed find order for \$2.50 membership fees, making a total of fifty members for our local.

ALLAN BARBER,  
Acting Sec. Coriander Local.

## ROCHDALE ORGANIZED

A local branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized at Rochdale on July 31 by Mr. Morgan, of Central Butte. The following members were enrolled: W. Lawton, R. P. Cox, Earl Burgess, A. M. McHardy, M. M. McLean, Geo. Pincombe, J. H. McLean, Geo. T. Newton, C. H. Dowden, Clinton W. Lawton, Watson Booth, Geo. Olly, Geo. Weir, Geo. A. Birtwistle, John Birtwistle, James Convery, Mrs. Geo. Weir, Mrs. W. Weir, Mrs. G. Birtwistle, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Birtwistle, sr.

Officers were appointed as follows: President, Geo. Weir; Vice-President, W. B. Lawton; Secretary-Treasurer, C. H. Dowden.

Owing to the drought for the two preceding years, very few membership fees will be collected until after threshing.

CYRIL K. DOWDEN,  
Sec. Rochdale G. G. A.

## CYPRESS LAKE

I take pleasure in informing you that on Monday, August 9, 1915, the farmers in this vicinity met and organized a local branch, naming it the Cypress Lake Grain Growers' Association, and electing officers as follows: John McConnell, President; Joseph Dyer, Vice-President, and F. W. Harvey, Secretary. Board of Directors: Wm. Burrows, John H. Logan, J. D. Dunn and Nathan Quillen. Entertainment Committee: J. Vohn Hagen, Duncan Graham, R. J. Newton and O. M. Reigheim. Committee on parliamentary taxes and railroad rates: Albert Ross, W. H. Hogg and John Windt.

The meeting took place at the home of the president, section 33-5-26-W3. We have set aside the third Saturday of every month for regular meetings and same will undoubtedly continue to be held at the above place of meeting.

We have fifteen members to date, five of whom came without pocket books. Enclosed you will find five dollars. Will no doubt be able to remit you the balance very soon.

FRANK W. HARVEY,  
Sec. Cypress Lake Local.

## PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

"Wherever He Leads, I'll Follow"

The race for supremacy goes merrily on. J. J. Aitkin, of Yellow Lake Association, adds two more forms, making a total of 48 to his credit to date. Robt. Rountree's total is now 29, Harry L. Gillett's 20, H. J. Nelson's 20, Herbert Sheppard's 16, G. A. Merrifield's 12, Herbert Milne's 11. Geo. Tarbat and

Jas. Ransdell, of Percy Association, canvassed jointly and obtained 50 promises, while J. J. Aitkin has obtained 48 single-handed—and he is going to pass the 50 mark! Who will challenge his supremacy? Mr. Canvasser, let your cry be, "Wherever he leads, I'll follow," and we shall have a glorious result. Remember, you are making history!

	Frms	Accts
Melfort—Jas. D. Patterson	39	38½
Lewvan—A. Bruce	20	20
Leask—E. J. P. Robinson	17	17
W. Eagle Hills—H. J. Nelson	10	11
Semans—Chas. Thompson	10	10
Fish'g Lake—J. T. Armstrong	10	10
Aneroid, W. E. Pain	10	10
Aneroid—O. C. Grenny	10	10
Shaunavon—H. L. Gillette	6	6
Balmae—Herb. Sheppard	6	5½
Yellow Lake—J. J. Aitkin	2	2
Waldorf—Robt. Rountree	2	2
Monarch—G. A. Merrifield	2	2
Catarquai—H. Milne	1	1

## Well Done! Good and Faithful Servant

James D. Patterson, of Morwick, stands as a splendid example to the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Up to a recent date Mr. Patterson was not a member of the association, but he was a true patriot, and he became enthused over the Patriotic Acre scheme. He wrote in to the Central office for two books of forms, and obtained three more books from the secretary of the Melfort Local, and, giving up several days of his time to the work, he succeeded in a very short period in getting filled 39 forms, covering 38½ acres. Disinterested service such as this is deserving of recognition, and the members of the Melfort Association have made Mr. Patterson an honorary member for the year. "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things," and hast earned thy reward.

## Carloads for the Fund

Geo. Truscott, secretary of the West Eagle Hills Association, writes: "We expect to ship a carload of grain from Battleford between two locals." J. J. Aitkin, of the Yellow Lake Association, also says: "The Yellow Lake Local will no doubt give one full car to the fund—I think I am safe in saying an 80,000 pound car—and if we succeed in getting this much subscribed we would like to be able to ship it from Beverley. I thought if we loaded a car and painted on the side of the car 'Patriotic Wheat from Yellow Lake,' that it would have the effect of stimulating the movement." Of course it would. These two communications provide a fine object lesson for our locals throughout Saskatchewan. Mr. Aitkin is himself a stimulant. His enthusiasm is catching, and this no doubt explains the fact that he has obtained the best result of any single individual canvasser, viz., forty-eight acres—and there are more to follow.

## CO-OPERATIVE PROFITS

Central Secretary:—Is this Co-operative Association entitled to any distribution of profits, if any made, as we expect to be ordering a lot of commodities?

L. K. STOTT,  
Secretary Simpson Local.

Secretary Simpson Local.—I have your letter of the 3rd inst., and in reply have to state that under the extended powers of the Association's charter, which were granted by the Legislature at its last session, the Association has the power to make distribution of its surplus earnings to its locals. No definite action has been taken by the Board as to how these surplus earnings are to be allotted, but it will be quite apparent to you that it will not be feasible to pay out any part thereof in cash while the Central is so seriously in need of capital with which to carry on its business. The plan which has been recommended is somewhat as follows:

It has been decided to raise capital for the carrying on of our co-operative

wholesale department by the sale of capital debentures to our locals. These capital debentures will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable in cash, and can be sold only within our own organization and to affiliated bodies. It is recommended therefore that any surplus for distribution to locals shall be distributed on the basis of the amount of business done by the locals respectively, and that it shall be paid in the form of debenture dividends in the following manner. Each local trading with the Central and wishing to share in its earnings will own capital debentures in the Central. These may be paid up in full or, possibly, only in part, somewhat as was done with the shares of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. If paid only in part the profits accruing to any Local on the business done with the Central would be applied in gradual payments on any balance owing by it on capital debentures. If the capital debentures to be issued are for small amounts and paid all cash the Central could simply issue new fully paid debentures to the locals respectively whenever sufficient profits had accrued to the credit of their account. This will, of course, involve the bringing of all our trading locals under incorporation, as only incorporated locals can own property, real or personal, in their own names.

You are aware that the Association has no shareholders for whom it is seeking to make profits, and that such earnings as the Central has it secures not directly from the locals—tho, of course, they are dependent upon the business done thru the Central by the locals—but from such commissions or wholesale discounts as it is able to secure from various manufacturers, miners, millers, etc., back of the regular wholesale price to dealers, which is the price at which our locals buy thru the Central.

In direct answer to your question I will state therefore that your local and every local trading thru the Central will have allotted to it, on the amount of business done by it thru the Central, its proportionate share of any surplus earnings of the Central above a reasonable reserve.

## CENTRAL SECRETARY.



## Coal!

PITTSTON HARD  
(Pennsylvania Anthracite)

F.O.B. Mine  
Egg . . . . . \$6.85  
Stove . . . . . 6.85  
Nut . . . . . 7.10

YOUGHIOGHENY STEAM  
Screened Lump . . . . . \$4.03  
Run of Pile . . . . . 3.73

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STEAM  
Run of Pile . . . . . \$2.25

FRANCO-CANADIAN STEAM  
Run of Pile . . . . . \$2.25

CANWESCO  
(Lethbridge District)  
Screened Lump . . . . . \$3.50  
Screened Stove . . . . . 2.75

BURNRITE  
(The best from Drumheller)  
Screened Lump . . . . . \$8.50  
Screened Stove . . . . . 2.50

ROUND HILL  
Screened Lump . . . . . \$2.60

SOURIS  
Screened Lump . . . . . \$1.90  
Run of Pile . . . . . 1.65

TERMS—\$50.00 deposit with each car and sight draft for balance with Bill of Lading.

Order thru your local Secretary and secure advantages of Car-load buying.

The Saskatchewan Grain  
Growers' Association

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary MOOSE JAW, Sask.

## Apples!

We have contracted for supplies and prices are in the hands of Local Secretaries.

The crop is a short one, so order early and thru your local Association to avoid disappointment.

**BULLETIN AND CATALOG**  
Local Secretaries should write for a supply of catalogs according to their needs, for distribution among members at meetings or otherwise.

**The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association**  
J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary MOOSE JAW, Sask.

OFFICERS:	
Hon. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
President—James Speakman	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
E. W. Woods	Carstairs
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

**FARM CREDITS**

In my last paper I tried to make clear the foundation principles of the Raiffeisen rural credit societies. There is now a bewildering variety of these credit societies in many countries, probably over one hundred thousand altogether, with I do not know how many millions of members. The original principles have been often modified, partly on account of government interference and legislation, partly thru experience. The chief principle that has been changed in many institutions is that of the unlimited collective liability of the members. The advocates of it maintain, and I think rightly, that this principle is the very life of the co-operative society. It gives perfect security to the lender, so that the lowest possible interest can be secured; and the experience of the last fifty years has shown, in many countries, and in business turnover amounting to many hundreds of millions, that it involves hardly any risk to members. When all the rules are carried out, when the members are carefully selected, when loans are granted only for reasonable purposes and only to reliable men, when every loan is secured by two sureties, the risk of a bad debt is very small. And when every member knows that he is fully liable for his share in every loss, every member will probably take care to watch that the rules are kept, and that no wild business is done. This unlimited liability is only possible in small local units, in which members all know one another, and can all be familiar with the business done. It greatly promotes the spirit of acting together. In a large centralised business, managed by a few men, and where most of the members practically know nothing of what is going on, unlimited liability would be insane. Many rural credit societies are now organized on the basis of limited liability; these are mostly companies founded on shares, but shares are not necessary for limiting liability. It can be done by the members agreeing to give guarantees for a limited amount beyond which they cannot be called on. When a company is founded on shares, limited liability generally means liability limited to the unpaid part of the shares, no member being liable beyond the amount of his subscribed share capital; but there are societies where limited liability means that a member is liable for a certain multiple of his share, say, 5 or 10 or 20 times the amount of his shares. These liabilities are applied in various ways. As a writer says: "The liability assumed by members may be one of three kinds. Members may be made directly liable without limit to the society and its creditors; or liable without limit to the society for assessments to meet its debts but not to its creditors; or directly liable to both the society and its creditors but only for a fixed sum, not less than the face value of its shares." Obviously it is better for the members to be liable only to their own society, so that no creditor can come down directly on any member. The original Raiffeisen banks rigidly refused to organize on shares, and where enough loanable capital can be obtained without shares, I don't see much use for them. But the argument that you can run the business cheaper without shares, because you have no dividend to pay to shareholders, does not seem to me correct, because in a co-operative society the "dividend" is only interest on share capital, and if you get no loanable capital by shares, you have to borrow more elsewhere and pay interest on it. One principle of the Raiffeisen societies is, that they make and pay no profit. They have to earn and keep a reserve fund, which gradually becomes working capital and practically destroys all risk that might arise from unlimited liability, as the whole reserve fund would have to be exhausted in paying for bad debts, before any assessment could be made on the members. But the reserve fund in these Raiffeisen societies is never divided among the members; if

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by  
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

the society is dissolved the reserve fund is kept to start another society, or for some other public purpose. The reason appears to be the determination to avoid every temptation to do business for the sake of making profits. How to obtain loanable capital would probably be the chief puzzle in our province for the first years. In other countries deposits are forthcoming, because these credit societies are regarded as perfectly safe and they generally pay a higher interest than ordinary banks or savings banks. Possibly we could borrow from a bank on the collective guarantee of the members of a society.

One very important lesson revealed in the study of these societies is, that they are successful chiefly where they are closely connected with co-operative selling and buying. They were organized largely to finance co-operative commercial transactions; to help members to sell their produce, and to buy feedstuff, machinery, live stock, etc. And that is a point for our unions and district associations, who are doing co-operative business, to consider. Our Alberta Act respecting Co-operative Associations already provides an opening in this direction. Sect. 17 (2) says: "The rules may provide for the advancing of money by the association to members on the security of real or personal property."

So that without any new legislation we could make experiments in co-operative credit business in connection with our other co-operative work.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

**OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 12**

The harvest season is now practically over and winter will soon be on us when our unions will resume their regular meetings, which means increased activity throughout the whole Association. Let us try to throw a little more earnestness, a little more serious thought into our personal responsibility as members of the Association in all matters pertaining to the Association. There are times, I fear, when we do not realize our personal responsibility for the future of the U.F.A. We realize that the quality and often the quantity of a man's work depends on "the heart" that he puts into it, yet few of us apply that same truth to our Association. An organization is only successful, is only effective in proportion to the amount of "heart" put into it by its members. The principle of democracy or any form of co-operation is only successful in proportion to the personal interest and responsibility which each individual member or unit takes in the government received. The saddest and at the same time the most dangerous thing one can imagine is a community or organization based on democratic principles in which the individuals or members concerned do not take the personal interest and responsibility without which democracy or co-operation cannot exist except in name. Let us all give to our work this winter more serious consideration than heretofore.

**The Alberta Section**

The Central office has during the slack season thought out several ideas which we hope to place before our unions for their assistance this winter. On account of the expense, if for no other reason, it is necessary to use the Alberta section of our official paper, The Grain Growers' Guide, for this work. Make the Alberta section of The Guide a feature at each of your regular meetings. Pick out articles in this section as a basis for debate. Appoint a good active committee, the best you can get, to work up this feature and watch your meetings grow in interest and enthusiasm.

**One Way to Help**

Have you stopped to consider the significance of what happened in regard to the published intentions of the authorities in the matter of getting payment for seed grain advances, etc., after the Central office had received the necessary information to enable it to get going? Keep us informed on this and other matters of

similar consequence. If given the opportunity you will find that your Association, thru the Central office when its influence is used rightly, can be of use to you in many matters of general import and defend or help you to defend yourselves from unjust oppression in many ways.

**Another Way to Help**

The Association has been under heavy expense this year and money is needed to carry on the work. We have considerable money tied up in supplies. For instance, we have just had to purchase a new stock of combined roll, cash and minute books. To quote you the low price of \$2.00 for these books we have to buy in large quantities. We have \$500 tied up in this way at the present moment. The book has been revised and we believe improved. If you want to help, send in your order for a minute book. You will need it sooner or later. Help us by ordering at once. Price \$2.00 post free.

We have 1,000 buttons on hand. Your secretary has prices. Order now and wear a U.F.A. button. It will make you feel good and help you to get acquainted.

We have several hundred of those 90 page booklets, "Studies in Rural Citizenship," in stock which many of our members and unions found so useful last winter. We want to get rid of them. The book is issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and sells at this office for 15 cents per copy, postage paid.

The number of annual reports printed this year was considerably less than usual, but we still have many left to dispose of. You need these reports when instructing your delegates to the next convention. You can get them for the cost of postage, 2 cents per copy.

**In Memoriam**

On November 12, 1914, our late president, W. J. Tregillus, was removed from our midst by death. At the wish of our last annual convention a Memorial Fund was established. Special "In Memoriam" folders were prepared and have been sold at 5 cents each, the whole of the proceeds being devoted to the Red Cross Society for the endowment of beds in the Canadian hospitals in England for wounded soldiers. Four beds have already been provided in this way. We leave it to you whether the cause is worthy. The fund cannot be kept open much longer. The folders are still available if you wish them. We want to double this fund by the time the first anniversary comes round on November 12 next.

**General**

Enclosed herewith you will find resolution forms on which all resolutions for submission to the annual convention must be written. Clause 5 of the constitution requires that all general resolutions for submission to the annual convention must be in the hands of the general secretary not later than December 15 in each year. Remember amendments to the constitution, under section 33, must be in the hands of the general secretary at least 60 days prior to the annual convention, that means not later than November 15. Any union having already submitted a resolution which they wish to have come before the annual convention will kindly re-write same on the special form and send in to the Central office as soon as possible.

The third quarter of the year ends September 30. A quarterly report form is being sent out with this circular. Kindly fill in same and return to this office at your earliest convenience.

Yours fraternally,  
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,  
Provincial Secretary.

Calgary, Sept. 19, 1915.

**A GOOD START**

A new union has recently been organized in the Athabasca district, to be known as Poplar Ridge. W. H. Gibson, of Athabasca, is secretary-treasurer and H. C. Jenkins, president. Fourteen paid up members were secured at the first meeting and dues for these members have been sent to the Central office. The secretary asks for sample copies of The Grain Growers' Guide and states that it is the

**DISTRICT DIRECTORS:**

Victoria—P. S. Austin	... . . . .	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long	... . . . .	Namco
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	... . . . .	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	... . . . .	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	... . . . .	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	... . . . .	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	... . . . .	Jenner

intention of every member to subscribe to the official organ.

**NEW ZEALAND LOANS**

It may be interesting to give a few facts about the working of the New Zealand loan system, drawn from the New Zealand Year Book.

The loans began in 1894, when £3,000,000, or \$15,000,000, government stock was authorized to be floated in the London money market, in debentures of £100 each, the interest not to be higher than 4 per cent. The first £1,500,000 were sold at the rate of £94 8s. 9d. per £100; that is the government only received £94 8s. 9d. for every £100 debenture; the interest actually paid by the government for the money raised was thus about 4½ per cent. This money was loaned out to settlers on first mortgages on "first class security" for 36½ years, to be paid in two yearly instalments of 3 per cent. each, that is 6 per cent. per annum, of which 5 per cent. is interest and 1 per cent. repayment of capital. For prompt payment of the instalments 10 per cent. rebate is granted, reducing the interest to 4½ per cent., on the basis of the government paying 4 per cent. for the money. That was in 1894. In the new law of 1913 the limit of interest, which the government may pay for loans, is raised to 5 per cent., making the interest chargeable to farmers 6 per cent., with a reduction to 5½ for prompt repayment. How this works out may be seen from the fact that the net profits for the year 1913-14 amounted to about \$410,000; and there is a reserve fund of \$250,000.

One of the interesting things to reflect about, is the system of land valuation, on which the mortgages are based. This is a government department; there is a chief valuer, under him the necessary assistant valuers, all government employees; these have to fix the real value for land unimproved, for the improvements, and for both together, on the principle of what the property would sell for at a fair cash sale. On this valuation the percentage of mortgage is fixed. Quite a few delicate questions, with nice political opportunities.

The year book shows how much the whole loan system so far has amounted to. Roughly speaking New Zealand has two and a half times the population of Alberta, but not half Alberta's area; about 105,000 square miles against Alberta's 250,000 square miles. The system has been at work about twenty years. I said in my last article that the outstanding mortgages for the Dominion of New Zealand amounted to about \$77 million. But part of these are on urban and suburban land. The farm mortgages amount to about 25 million dollars outstanding for the twenty years' work. How much would be needed for the province of Alberta? The first purpose for which the new first mortgage loans would have to be used would be the lifting of existing mortgages. I have no figures to show this in Alberta. But in Saskatchewan the government commission reported in 1913, that on a conservative estimate the farm mortgages amounted to 65 million dollars. I should fancy 60 million dollars in Alberta in 1915 would not be an extravagant estimate. On an average that would mean 15 million dollars annually for the next four years to pay off existing mortgages, without a dollar for new loans. In New Zealand in the year ending March, 1914, about \$4,800,000 were loaned on land mortgages, of which probably less than \$4,000,000 were farm mortgages.

The total indebtedness of farmers in Saskatchewan in 1913, including farm mortgages, was estimated at \$150,000,000. I suppose Alberta farmers might be owing some \$120,000,000. It looks as if some co-operation from banks and governments might come in quite handy. This is a big proposition; it wants careful handling.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Galtres, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## WILL INCREASED PRODUCTION SOLVE THE FARMERS' PROBLEM?

It is not the quantity that the farmer produces, but the net profit of that production that enables the farmer to improve his home condition, educate his family and provide the means that will enable him to combat noxious weeds and other pests that infest his farm. It is better to produce less at a profit than more at a loss. Under our present system of unregulated and uncontrolled production, distribution and marketing, large increase means a loss rather than a gain to the grower.

The department of agriculture of the United States provides an exhaustive analysis of average yields and average net results to the producer for many years and clearly demonstrates that frequently during the last quarter of a century the net results to the farmer of small crops were higher than those of the large crops.

The crops of 1911 and 1912 will illustrate this fact. The average wheat yield in the United States in 1911 was 12.5 bushels. In 1912 it was 15.9 bushels, an increase of 3.4 bushels per acre. The average gross receipts for 100 acres for 1911 was \$1,274 and for 1912, \$1,144, or a decrease of \$130, in face of the fact that the increased yield was 27 per cent.

Of barley, the average per acre for 1911 was 21 bushels and in 1912, 29.7 bushels, an increase of 8.7 bushels, or 41 per cent. The gross receipts for 100 acres in 1911 were \$1,913.10 and for 1912, \$1,499.85, or \$413.25 less than for the smaller crop.

Of oats, the average per acre in 1911 was 24.4 bushels and for 1912, 37.4 bushels, an increase of 13 bushels, or 53 per cent. The gross receipts for 100 acres in 1911 were \$1,349.32 and for 1912, \$1,193.06, or \$156.26 less for more than double the crop.

Of potatoes, the average per acre in 1911 was 80.9 bushels and for 1912, 113.4 bushels, an increase of 32.5 bushels, or 40 per cent. The gross receipts per acre for 1911 were \$96.83 and for 1912, \$57.26, or \$39.57 per acre less.

The experience of the cotton planters of the South, who were pretty well organized, is illuminating. As a result of their perfect organization, they worked the price of cotton up from a losing to a paying price, around 14 cents per pound. The 1911 crop was a bumper one and the price fell to 8.4 cents. The farmers resolved to cut down the acreage and the yield also fell off very materially. As a result of the decreased yield, by January 1, 1913, the price had advanced to 12.2 cents per pound. The gross receipts per acre for 1911 (bumper crop) were \$17.45 and for 1912 (the smaller crop), \$23.57, an increase of \$6.12 per acre. These prices are the average of farm values throughout the United States and are very much higher than prices paid on farms in the North Western States, such as Dakota and Minnesota.

If the farmers act on the advice so freely given where, without new markets and cheaper distribution, would the prices go?

### PATRIOTIC ACRE

The secretary of the Shadeland Grain Growers sends the following letter to Secretary McKenzie:

Dear Sir:—I am writing you in connection with the Patriotic Acre Fund. We have quite a few who have signed for it. In township 2, R. 7 we have got all the farmers and are now going to try and canvass township 3, R. 7. I have not sent you any report yet in this connection, but we are proposing to load a car of wheat to send to the Belgian War Relief Fund in a few days instead of taking the money and sending it. I would like to know if this would be satisfactory to you and the Association. I saw the article in The Grain Growers' Guide by J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, that they proposed having the farmers bring in their wheat on a set day and load it in a car and ship it. We have been discussing it in our meeting and it was thought a very good idea. I will give you a list of names later.

GEO. W. SANDY,  
Secretary of Shadeland G.G.A.

### WINTER PROGRAM OF SPRINGHILL COMMUNITY CLUB

The secretary of the Springhill Association has his winter program arranged for in good time. We hope other branches will follow his good example and have their plans made for the meetings throughout the coming season. The following is the outline of their program:

- January 14—Literary and musical evening.
- January 21—Study 2: Country Life Problems in Outline.
- January 28—Scotch evening, Rev. Patterson of Eden assisting.
- February 4—Study 3: Better Farming Movement.
- February 11—Program provided by members of the Sunday school.
- February 18—Study 4: Better Business Co-operation.
- February 25—Program provided by Women's Missionary Society.
- March 4—Study 5: Bigger Profits—The Economic Situation.
- March 11—Program provided by the Grain Growers' Association.
- March 18—Study 6: The Rural Home—Yesterday and To-morrow.
- March 25—Program provided by the church.
- April 1—Program provided by the Orange-men.
- April 8—Study 7: The Rural School—Its development.
- April 15—Lecture, illustrated by lantern slides.
- April 22—Study 8: The Rural Church—Has it found itself?
- April 29—A social evening.

The speakers on the different studies will be announced a week ahead of the dates set. Any changes or additions to this program will be announced from time to time.

### THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Of special interest to Western farmers are the comparative prices of wheats in Liverpool running in the Winnipeg dailies at present. The Winnipeg Free Press makes these prices particularly interesting as they reduce into dollars the price per bushel. Quotations were on September 29 as follows:

No. 1 Hard Winter	\$1.46 $\frac{5}{8}$
Walla Walla	1.61 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rosafe	1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 Manitoba	1.67 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 2 Manitoba	1.65 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Manitoba	1.64 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 1 Northern Duluth	1.62
Walla Walla	11s. 5 d.
Rosafe	10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 1 Manitoba	11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 2 Manitoba	11s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 3 Manitoba	11s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 1 Northern Duluth	11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 1 Hard Winter	10s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The prairie farmers should be proud of the high standing taken by Manitoba wheat as compared to others, Manitoba No. 1 Northern on that date being 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents higher than No. 1 Northern Duluth. Of special interest will be the prices for October delivery:

Walla Walla	11s. 5 d.
Rosafe	10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 1 Manitoba	11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 2 Manitoba	11s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 3 Manitoba	11s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 1 Northern Duluth	11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
No. 1 Hard Winter	10s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

On that same date Manitoba No. 1 Northern was quoted in store Fort William at 93 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents and No. 1 Northern in store Duluth, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents higher. Grain growers should inquire why Manitoba No. 1 Northern sells today (29th September) 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents above No. 1 Northern Duluth at Liverpool, while Duluth spot cash is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents above Fort William spot cash.

Manitoba and Duluth wheat go over the same route from the head of the lakes to Liverpool, are subject to the same war risks and ocean freight rates and it seems reasonable to suppose that were the duty on wheat between Canada and United States to be removed this disparity in price would disappear.

Manitoba No. 1 Northern, which is of a higher quality than No. 1 Northern Duluth, should maintain the same relative position on this side as it maintains on the British markets. The present situation clearly disposes of the theory that Liverpool fixes the price of wheat to the world's farmers; there are other considerations that enter in and one of them is trade restrictions.

# Grain Growers Attention!

If you contemplate building a new barn, re-roofing your old one, or in fact doing any kind of building where sheet metal building materials are required, see your local secretary and have him show you our October price list, or write us direct to Sarnia.

## The Sarnia Metal Products Company Limited

### The Boy Mechanic

#### The Great Book of 700 Things for Boys to do

These original, practical suggestions have been furnished by hundreds of boys who have actually built and experimented with the devices they are now telling other boys how to build. In no other way could a book containing such a wide and interesting variety of contents have been prepared, for no one author or staff of writers, for that matter, could have possibly gleaned such a wealth of ideas from their own observation and experience.

The Boy Mechanic represents the best accomplishments of the mechanical genius of young America, for the material used in the book is a careful selection of only those articles which are new, practical and of more ordinary interest; the selection having been made by mechanical experts who still have active recollections of their boyhood interests. It gives complete directions for making all the things boys love to build and experiment with in the fields of electricity, mechanics, sports, arts and crafts work, magic, etc., such as:

Electrical Appliances—Steam and Gas Engines—Turbines—Motors—Wireless and Morse Telegraph—Self-Propelled Vehicles—Toboggans—Ice Boats—Canoes—Paddle Boats—Punts—Camping Outfits—Tents—Fishing Tackle—Magic Lanterns—Searchlights—Cameras—Telescopes—Gliders, Kites and Balloons—Electric Furnaces—Lathes—Pottery Kilns.

A boy would be an old man before he could make half the things described in this wonderful book. It is entirely different from any other published.

It is clearly printed on high grade book paper and durably bound in cloth. The cover is of an attractive design in four colors showing a boy building a small boat building a small boat.

There are ten solid pages of index alone. Neither care nor expense have been spared to make this the greatest boys' book published.

It would be difficult to think of a way of investing \$2.00 that would benefit a boy as much as thru the purchase of one of these books.

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

700 ARTICLES  
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800 Illustrations

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### Weather Proof Vermin Proof

Here is absolute protection for your grain—so strongly built that it can't bulge—and yet easily set up and taken down. The Johnston Granary has a big outside door with inside sliding sections to hold the grain at any height. As a granary or as ordinary storage, it is a firm, water, wind and weather proof building.

### Johnston's Granary

#### Ready to Erect

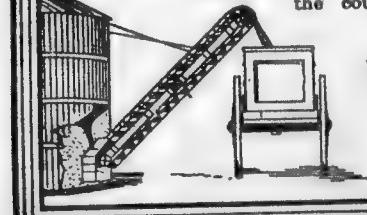
All framework needed is sent from our factories cut to fit and ready to nail together. The galvanized sheets lock together. They are further strengthened with wide iron hoops drawn tight with tension bolts, a large 14-inch metal ventilator is supplied—a top man hole for loading and an iron fireproof door.

#### Tight at Every Point

Rain or snow cannot drive in at any joint in the whole structure. The Johnston Granary gives sure protection from the elements because every seam in roof and walls is locked tight. There is no opening for vermin to get in. No exposed part for fire to catch. Coupon will bring full information.

### DINNEN GRAIN UNLOADER

A portable elevator that can be used anywhere on the farm. May be fitted to the Johnston Granary. Mail the coupon for literature and prices.



The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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Write me fully about Granary and Unloader.

# Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices.

For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

**Galloway's Sanitary Separator**

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and have won them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.

**More Power For Less Money**

5,000 of these New Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Gasoline Engines at our special anniversary sale prices. Positively the power series of all time. The most economical ever offered by any company. Its new design is mechanically perfect, big 6 H. P. engine built from highest quality of material, smooth, easy running, perfectly balanced, supreme in power, simplicity and design; not overrated nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of oil, well balanced and built for long, hard, continuous, satisfactory service. Made in our great factories by the best workmen, direct from factory to user at only one small manufacturing profit.

**New Galloway Low-Down Spreader**

Don't buy a spreader any make at any price until you know all about this New No. 8 Low-Down Spreader. Eleven special patented features. Heavy channel steel frame, TUBBED like a steel bridge. Double chain drive, direct from rear wheel. Litterless. Made of an low down spreader built. Tight bottom; gasoline rake; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel drive chains, will not stretch; steel wheel and axle; chain projection; front and rear poly wheels; WHEELS UNDER THE LOAD. Front wheels turn clear under. Feed adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. 60-70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to the best stony horse spreader. Don't eat you up for repairs. Only 10 inches high at center of box. WM. GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd. Winnipeg, Manitoba Dep.

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The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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# Preparing Poultry for Market

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry  
Manitoba Agricultural College

All poultry intended for market should be properly starved before killing. Eighteen to twenty-four hours is generally long enough for all classes of poultry. When fine food has been used to fatten eighteen hours' starving will usually pretty well empty the alimentary canal. When poultry has been taken right out of the yards with the crop filled with whole grain, they must be starved even longer than twenty-four hours. If the proper precautions in regard to starving are not followed, the carcass will start to decompose. After being killed only a day or so gases will start to generate in the crop. In the intestines fermentation is going on and greenish discoloration will take place around the crop as well as at the posterior part of the body, and the entire carcass will quickly spoil. So much of the dressed poultry offered for sale in the retail stores of our cities shows lack of sufficient starving before killing. As an aid to proper starving I find that giving water to drink after starving about eighteen hours will have the effect of cleaning out the crop and entrails to better advantage.

Having starved the poultry the right length of time, the next step is to kill properly. It must be admitted that while instructions on paper as to how to go about to kill a chicken are all

and sticking because the carcass will pluck much easier, bleed better, look better, and keep better than where it is killed by dislocating the neck. The latter method is quicker, but the feathers do not come out readily at all. The carcass will look very unsightly where the blood settles in the dislocated portion of the neck. The head turns blue, the neck discolors, and the carcass will not keep. The bleeding and sticking can be easily done with a jack-knife. The large blade is the best for the amateur to use. An old file cut down to the shape of a knife will make an excellent killing knife. Having suspended the fowl properly, grasp the neck with the left hand, placing the thumb along the left side of the neck and the forefinger along the right side. The chicken should be with the breast towards you

so that your right side is the chicken's right also. Do not clutch the neck, for in so doing your thumb and forefinger will press on both arteries and the chicken instead of bleeding freely will retain the blood in its system. Do the bleeding first in every case. If you pierce the brain first the bird will not bleed freely either. By placing the knife with the sharp edge towards the roof of the throat and passing it well back towards the left ear with the point touching inside next to it, thus placing it in line with the angle of the right jaws, and cutting there, the best bleeding will be done. Allow the bird to bleed a few seconds then place the point of the knife in the cleft in the roof of the mouth and have the back of the blade touching the point of the upper bill, then push straight back until the brain or nerve centre is touched. Then give half a turn each way and withdraw. For the operation the back of the blade is turned towards the roof of the mouth. By piercing the brain the entire nervous system is deranged and the fowl is rendered unconscious. Then the feathers come out quite easily. A little practice is required to do this part of the killing right. The plucking depends almost entirely on whether the piercing has been done properly. If the carcass tears easily it is usually due to the "sticking" not being done right.

## Plucking

Plucking should commence right after the sticking so as to finish the carcass before it cools off and the feathers set. The best plan is to start plucking on the sides and breast, next taking the back, tail, legs, wings and neck in regular order. Keep the hands full of feathers so as not to touch the skin with your bare hand. Keep working towards the feathers as much as possible. By using a little care and acquiring a little skill a carcass can be picked quite clean in a few minutes. By grasping both wings with the left hand and taking all the main wing



Trussing a Roaster—Front View

feathers in the right hand, you should be able to remove them all with one jerk. By wetting the hands in water occasion-

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ally the plucking will go easier. Remove all the feathers from the carcass except about two inches on the neck. Most dealers prefer to have all the feathers removed from the wings and hocks, especially when the poultry goes into cold storage. Under those conditions these feathers, if left on, will absorb moisture and later on get mouldy, then tainting the carcass. After the plucking is finished take down the carcass, firmly grasp the legs in the right hand, allowing the carcass to drop downward, then give a short, sharp jerk. This removes all the clotted blood out of the throat. Then wash the head in water and also wash the legs and feet. A carcass will cool better by suspending it again, placing its legs well apart, but afterwards it is pretty hard to shape it up properly and truss it nicely. The best farm practice would be to truss it up and shape it properly right after cleaning.

Care should be taken when plucking not to rub the hands on the carcass. Any rubbing before the bird is dead will cause reddish discoloration of the skin. By having a barrel handy the feathers can be kept clean and saved for household use. To prevent the blood from dripping on the floor a small tomato can may be hooked into one nostril with a wire so as to catch the blood. Three chickens will lose about one pound of blood.

#### Preparing for Market

In preparing poultry for the market you cannot be too painstaking. The best of fattened poultry, when poorly killed and badly plucked and dressed, will not bring the best price. Put up the carcasses in the most attractive form. Trussing up will always show off a carcass to better advantage. Remove all the pin feathers so as to have the carcass looking neat. Wrap the head in butter-paper or even any other paper will be better than nothing at all, as it prevents one carcass from soiling another. After proper cooling and shaping and when you are ready to ship, pack the carcasses in paper lined boxes. The size of box to be used will depend on the weight of the carcasses. The following sizes are the ones most commonly used. For twelve roasters, 48 to 59 lbs. and upwards per dozen, a box 19 x 16 x 8 inches is a good size. For twelve chickens, 30 to 35 lbs. per dozen, a box 18 x 17 x 4 inches is all right. For twelve average turkeys or geese make a box 24 x 19 x 11 inches. These deeper sizes given here are of course boxes where poultry is packed in two tiers deep. Another size for ordinary farm chickens weighing about 4 lbs. each would be 21 x 19 x 4½ inches. Other sizes could be made according to the weight of the poultry, but these given here will suffice as a guide to go by in making up boxes.

#### INCREASE IN CAPACITY OF CARS

Every grain grower should note carefully the change in the maximum quantities that can be loaded into grain cars. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. points out that Circular No. 267, issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company cancels previous instructions with respect to loading of C.P.R. cars above their stencilled capacities.

This circular (No. 267) states that box cars, 40 ton steel frame, series Nos. 100000 to 139998 and Nos. 200000 to 213998 as well as 40 ton wooden, series Nos. 140000 to 149994 and 150000 to 153238, now have authorized capacities of 94,000 lbs. It should be noted that when cars of the class referred to are used for wheat, corn, rye or flax they may be loaded to ten inches above the grain line stencilled in the car, and in the case of barley and oats, they may be filled to the full visible capacity of the car. Shippers should make enquiry when they secure a car and arrange to load to full capacity every time if possible.

The Manitoba Government has contracted with the Canadian Appraisal Company, of Montreal, to make a complete appraisal of the public buildings in the province, and the provincial telephone system, the work to be finished within sixty days. This is the first step in a departmental investigation of the erection of every public building in Manitoba. The appraisal it is expected will show nearly \$4,000,000 less than the book values after taking in the telephone system purchase and the new parliament buildings.

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## Founding the Farm Flock

\*Continued from Page 9

they will be in good condition when lambing time comes. The grain feed should be doubled after lambing and the quantity of roots (mangels or turnips) increased to nearly all they will eat. This will insure a good flow of milk, and it is during the first two months that a lamb is sent on the road to profit or becomes stunted and small. After that age they can more easily be helped by other foods.

The reason for not feeding the ewes largely with roots before lambing is that they are bulky and cold, being largely composed of water, and when eaten in large quantities seem to affect the fetus so the lambs are born soft and weak and very difficult to save. Either turnips or mangels can be fed to ewes with safety, altho very many prefer turnips before lambing and mangels after, because the latter are considered better milk producers. But mangels should never be fed to rams. They have the effect of producing stone in the bladder, and sometimes cause serious loss. Turnips do not have this effect and sheep should have some succulent feed when not on pasture. Ensilage is not a safe food, it often, or generally is too acid, and will cause severe indigestion, which will in turn cause a loosening of the wool by feverish heat in the skin, and much of the fleece is often lost besides lowering the vitality of the sheep.

### Lambing Time

The lambing time is the only one when, for a few weeks, the flock is exacting of the time of the shepherd and his attention. It is very profitable to be often with the ewes at that time to see that the lambs when they are dropped are not allowed to get chilled or become weak for want of a little nourishment soon after they are born. It is well to have a few little pens, which can be readily made with movable hurdles in one end or corner of the large pen. The ewes seldom refuse to mother their lambs when they are separated from the flock and alone with them. Ewes seldom require any assistance in lambing, but often a little prompt help to a weakly lamb will save its life, and after they are once on their feet and have found the teat, are very little more trouble, unless the ewe is a poor milker, when it will be profitable to assist the lambs with a little cow's milk until they eat well.

Their tails should be docked when the lambs are not more than ten days old. If left longer, or until they get very plump and fat, death sometimes ensues from the shock, and occasionally from loss of blood. The latter can often be prevented by tying a cord tightly around the tail just above the place of cutting, and danger from the former is lessened by cutting one joint or so longer. The ram lambs should be castrated at the same time.

### Shearing and Dipping

Shearing should be done as early in the spring as possible. The beginning of April is usually a good time. Very soon after the ewes have lambed, or, if they come in later than that, then before they have lambed. If not shorn until after lambing, then all tags should be trimmed from around the udder before or immediately after lambing. If this is neglected, the lambs sometimes will suck those tags and swallow them, frequently causing balls of wool in the stomach, which cause inflammation and death. This occurs also sometimes when sheep are allowed to get very much infested with lice or ticks, causing them to bite and pull out their wool, swallowing a portion of it and the balls form in the same way.

Just as soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring, all the sheep and lambs should be well dipped in some of the good dips that are sold. A vat can be very cheaply made for this purpose and the work quickly done. They should be dipped again in the fall, before the weather gets very cold. A half-day for the purpose is a very profitable investment; vermin left on the sheep to go into the winter will be very expensive for the owner.

After the flock has gone to the pasture, they will not be much trouble except to see that they have plenty of clean water and salt. To have plenty of clean water all the year round is very important to insure the thrift of the flock. Do not let them depend on snow in winter—

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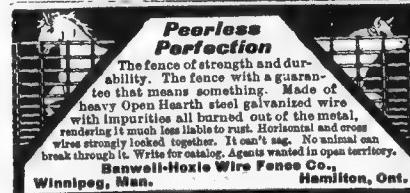
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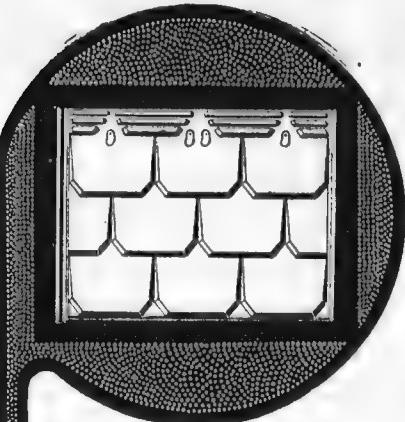
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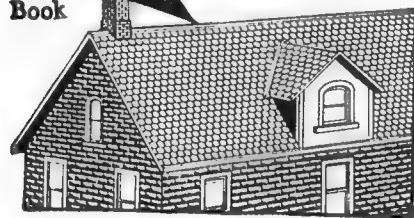
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they will not do so well—nor let them drink from a stagnant pool at any time. They are very liable to take parasites into their system, which will cause trouble. If it can be arranged to give the flock a change of pasture every two or three weeks, and not necessarily to better pasture, they will thrive and do much better. To alternate them between two fields every few weeks will answer the purpose.

From August 1 to 15 is a good time to wean the lambs. They will do better after that if separated from the ewes, and are given a nice fresh bit of clover or rape to run on, and besides it gives the ewes a chance to recuperate and gain in flesh. The ewes' udders should be watched closely for a short time after weaning, and stripped out, when necessary, until the milk has left them. If any have bad or spoiled udders they should be marked for drafting out, and careful note should be made of which are the best milkers. One of the important things that make for success is in having the ewes good milkers; other things being equal, the good milkers raise the best lambs. The lambs' as well as the ewes' tails should be trimmed neatly square across up to the stump of the tail before being turned on fresh green feed such as rape or clover, so they will not soil their wool so much behind if they become soft in their dropping, which they often do.

#### Culling Out

The ewe lambs from the best ewes and the best milkers should, if well developed, and promising, be marked at weaning time, and from these the selections should be made to keep in the flock, always being careful to retain those as near the ideal type as possible. They should be liberally fed to insure growth and development, but it is not necessary to feed extravagantly at all. They should not be bred until they pass one year old. If bred when lambs they are retarded in their growth and seldom make as vigorous ewes. Their lambs are often smaller, and not of so much account. The best of these shearing ewes should be selected in the fall to replace those drafted from the ewe flock for any reason. But do not cast out an old good ewe that is also a good breeder and milker for a young ewe unless her teeth have failed or for spoiled udder.

The ewes will now be used in the same way as described for the first year. Those with defective udders or which have proved unthrifty and those that are not good milkers should be drafted and fed with the wether and ewe lambs for market. Their places for this year should be filled by purchases. If the lambs are to be sold in the fall, say October, they will generally give a profit for a small feed of grain each day, yet, if the green feed be plentiful they will usually be fat and heavy enough without any grain.

Before being offered for sale they should be made as presentable as possible, by trimming their tails nicely, as well as all tags, etc., that may detract from their appearance. Some successful shepherds say it pays well to wash them carefully if they be long wools, and probably they are right; it certainly improves their appearance very much. Generally it will be found most profitable to keep the lambs over until March, feeding them well with clover, hay, roots and some grain. At that season they are suitable for export either to the United States or to Great Britain, where heavier lambs are desired. In addition to the large gain they will make in weight, they usually bring a much better price per pound. If it is desired to establish a special sheep farm or devote the whole farm to sheep raising, it will still be better for the beginner, if without sheep keeping experience, to have only a small flock at first, as already described, and the flock will usually increase as fast as the average man can prepare and accommodate his farm to the special purpose, and furnish suitable housing, yards, etc. Possibly if the farm be not suitable for any other kind of farming, that is, very rough and hilly, he may begin with a larger flock, but even under such conditions, he had better go slowly until he has had a year or two of experience. In any case, to have success with sheep raising, as with any other business, a man's close observation and individuality will play a very large part in his study of the success and advice of others which can be only an assistance and not a rule to follow without careful consideration of one's own conditions, and a free use of good judgment.

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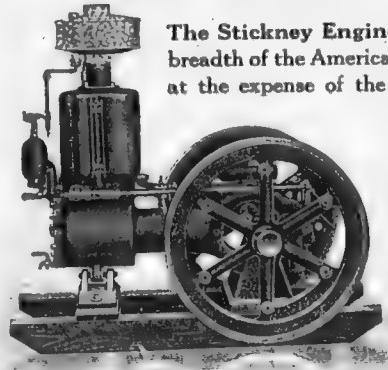
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By ALBERT M. TREYNOR

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

Gerald Peyton, a lumberman, has an option on 75,000 acres of timber land and has invested all his capital in a mill and logging road. The bank has promised to lend him the money which he requires to take up the option, but at the last minute, thru the influence of Grimes and Gottschalk, otherwise the lumber trust, the loan is held up for a few days. Peyton's only hope is to get the option extended and wires his daughter Glendora to find James Kernan, the owner of the land, and arrange the extension. Kernan, however, has been taken into the woods by Grimes, but Glendora falls in with Caldwell Chivington, a surveyor, who has just been discharged by Grimes and Gottschalk because he refused to swear to a false survey, and together they board a workmen's train for the camp. They are given a hostile reception, and after a desperate fight between Chivington and Deems, the woods boss, they discover that Kernan and Grimes have left the camp by wagon. To prevent Glendora and Chivington following Kernan to town they are locked in the roundhouse by Grimes and his men. They escape by taking possession of a locomotive and breaking thru the doors with the engine. Reaching Hattiesburg at midnight they rouse Kernan from his bed. He refuses to extend the option, which will expire at 6 o'clock in the morning, and declares he will sell to the first cash customer who presents himself. At Chivington's request he puts this statement into writing, but remarks that Peyton's case is hopeless because Grimes is in town with \$200,000 in cash and will be on hand at 6 o'clock to secure the land.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Kidnapped Coach

The strain of the night had begun to tell on the girl. As they reached the sidewalk in front of Kernan's home she began to cry.

Chivington placed his hand on her arm.

"Don't," he whispered tenderly; "please, don't. We haven't been beaten yet."

"But what else is there to be done?" she cried piteously. "We've found Mr. Kernan, and failed utterly. Don't think I care for myself," she rushed on quickly. "It's only because of father. He's worked so hard to establish himself in his business, and it will break his heart to lose now—and all thru a trick of an unscrupulous man."

"We haven't been beaten yet," reiterated Chivington gently. "We've gone thru too much to quit now."

She checked her sobs with an effort and seized his hand with a girlish impulse.

"I'd be unworthy your friendship and your help," she declared, "if I broke down now. Please forgive me."

"Forgive!" he exclaimed feelingly. "Why, don't you understand I think you the most courageous woman in the world? If we still carry this thing thru it will be solely because yours is the sort of fighting spirit that makes things come right in spite of obstacles."

"Don't talk that way to me," she pleaded. "It makes me ashamed."

They turned into a dark side street that skirted the rear of the G. & G. mills, crossed behind the log pond, and finally came out upon the railway tracks. A quarter of a mile's walk brought them to the siding where Potter was keeping vigil in the stolen locomotive.

"Hello, Potter," greeted Chivington in an undertone. "Anybody disturbed you?"

"Nary a soul," answered the homesteader. "I've been sitting in the cab, taking things comfortable. Haven't heard a sound since you left."

"Are you still with us, Potter?"

"To the last drop, Mr. Chivington," he answered.

"Then we're likely to have to try your nerve again before the night's out. Things are beginning to look desperate, indeed."

The girl and the two men perched themselves in the cab of the engine, and for ten minutes conversed in excited whispers. Finally, with a handshake all around, Chivington and Glendora dropped to the track and hurried away in the darkness.

With extreme caution they made their way nearly a mile thru the company's railway yards. They spoke but occasionally, and only in whispers, keeping a sharp lookout for night watchmen, who were supposed to keep the mill property patrolled.

They passed behind a long string

of logging cars, treading on their tips-toes. A man with a lantern came along whistling, and they dodged under one of the cars, huddling close together until he had disappeared into the mill yard.

At last they reached the end of the flat-cars, and Chivington held the girl so she could peek out across the tracks. Almost directly opposite them a large passenger coach loomed in the darkness.

"Grimes's private car," breathed Chivington. "He's sleeping in there with his two hundred thousand dollars. There'll be a guard."

They stooped in their tracks, scarcely daring to breathe, and tried to see thru the darkness. All lights in the coach had been extinguished, and not a sound came from within.

As they watched they noticed a tiny glow of fire on the observation platform of the coach.

Chivington gripped Glendora's arm warningly. "That's the guard," he whispered. "He's smoking a cigar."

They waited a few minutes, but the guard remained motionless. Chivington found a heavy piece of bark beside the track and flung it recklessly into the darkness. The billet struck in a clump of bushes on the opposite side of the car.

The watchers saw the glowing cigar-end move quickly to the side of the platform, and then disappear.

"He's gone to investigate," exclaimed Chivington in an undertone. "Here's our chance! Wait for me here, and don't make a sound!"

With the stealth of an Indian he tip-toed his way to the side of the private coach, and crawled beneath the forward platform. He acted so swiftly that Glendora, in her concealment, scarcely realized he had left her side.

They could hear the watchman beating around in the bushes on the other side of the tracks. Presently he came back and walked around the coach, pausing occasionally as tho to listen. He made the circuit twice, and then resumed his seat on the observation platform.

Chivington could have touched the man's leg as he passed the second time, but he held his position beneath the coach, crouched and motionless.

Ten minutes went by, and the silence remained unbroken. Fifteen minutes elapsed, and Chivington began to grow anxious. The three o'clock whistle at the mill blew, and he took advantage of the prolonged shriek to shift his position to relieve his cramped muscles.

Ahead in the darkness there came the faint sound of a puffing engine. Glaring down the track, Chivington saw the red glow of the firebox, and then he heard the clanking of revolving gear.

With every nerve and muscle keyed for action he waited.

The engine was approaching, almost at a foot-pace, the steam chasing lazily back and forth thru the valves. He watched it with a thumping pulse.

Suddenly he heard footsteps beside him, and the guard advanced down the track.

"Here! Where you going with that engine?" Chivington heard him call.

"Look out there! You'll get run down!" came back Potter's voice from the cab.

"You can't get thru here!" shouted the guard. "You'll bump Mr. Grimes' car!"

"Then bump and be damned to you!" yelled Potter, and he drove the pilot of the engine against the private coach.

Before the bumpers touched, Chivington had leaped from his place of concealment. He seized the engine coupling and rammed it home, dropping the iron pin in place with his other hand.

"All right, Potter!" he cried. "Take her away!"

Potter threw on his reverse lever, and the sturdy little engine began backing with little coughs and jerks and a mad spinning of wheels, trundling the heavy coach slowly forward.

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With a furious yell the guard sprang to the step of the cab and started for Potter. He got no further.

As soon as he made the coupling, Chivington sprinted up the track. He seized the man by the foot and tore his grip from the hand-rail.

The guard turned fiercely upon his assailant, but Chivington smothered him in a muscular hug and dragged him into the ditch. The pair wrestled desperately on their feet for an instant, and then fell together, with the guard underneath.

With a snarl the man reached to his pocket, but Chivington twisted the half-drawn revolver from his fingers and flung it into the ditch.

"Go on, Potter!" shouted Chivington. "Take her out of here!"

Under Potter's coaxing hand the engine was jumping into its speed with quick little spurts.

Chivington released his grasp on the guard as the private coach rumbled past him. He jumped to his feet and darted into the shelter of the bushes.

The outraged prisoner scrambled back to the track and paused in momentary indecision. Then he turned and ran in vain pursuit of the kidnapped coach.

As the man dashed down the track, Chivington came out from the bushes and called softly to Glendora. She reached his side, fluttering with excitement.

"Have we made it?" she cried.

"A clean getaway!" rejoiced Chivington. "Potter opened the switches before he came down! He's got an open track to the forest, and he's going fast. They'll never catch him now!"

"But can't Grimes and the porter climb into the engine and overpower him?"

"Not while he's backing. They'd have to come over the pilot and down the running-board, and Potter'd account for a dozen men if they tried to rush him that way."

As he spoke a light suddenly flared in the observation window of the rapidly receding coach.

"See!" he exclaimed delightedly. "Grimes is awake, and they're running too fast for him to jump! He'll have to stay with Potter! And Potter promised to lose him twenty miles in his own woods—Grimes and his two hundred thousand dollars!"

#### CHAPTER IX. The Winning Pair

Henry Gordon, general manager of the Grimes & Gottschalk mills, had breakfasted early. Immaculately groomed, well fed, and with a smile of deep satisfaction on his sallow face, he arrived at the Hattiesburg office of James Kernan before the majority of the townspeople had left their beds. Kernan had reached his desk a few minutes before.

The two men shook hands and lighted cigars. Gordon glanced at the clock and chuckled.

"President Grimes will be here in five minutes," he observed comfortably. "He'll have the money with him."

Kernan opened the drawer of his desk and placed a packet of papers in his pocket.

"The Peyton option will expire in five minutes," he stated, solemnly. "I'm ready to make over the deeds to Grimes any time after that."

He gazed reflectively out of the window. "I hate to turn Peyton down, for this thing's going to break him. But as I told his daughter last night, I want to sell today, and I can't chance his not showing up."

"It'll be a pleasure to smash Peyton!" declared Gordon vindictively. "Some of these little independent fellows are getting altogether too fresh. Peyton's the worst of the lot."

Kernan puffed at his cigar and said nothing.

The clock finally struck six, and Gordon walked to the window and looked into the street. In a minute he came back and sat down. At quarter past six he went to the window again. Then he began pacing the floor restlessly. Six-thirty came, and he went to the door. He remained there several minutes.

"I say, Kernan, what do you suppose is keeping Mr. Grimes?" he

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asked nervously when he returned to the desk.

"Can't say," answered Kernan, who was rummaging quietly thru his papers. He glanced up and grinned. "Peyton's apt to be along pretty soon."

"Curse Peyton!" exploded Gordon. He glanced again at the clock. "Grimes ought to be getting here."

Shortly before eight o'clock the office door was flung open and a hatless, excited man rushed into the room.

"Have you seen President Grimes?" he shouted.

"My God! Where is he?" cried Gordon.

"I don't know!" returned the other. "His private car's disappeared from the yards. It's gone!"

"Gone where?" yelled the superintendent.

"Don't know. The man who was guarding it is over at the mill with a black eye. He says it was stolen by a runaway engine with a lunatic for an engineer!"

Gordon dashed frantically for Kernan's telephone. As he grabbed the receiver the door opened again, and he glanced up with nervous expectancy. The telephone crashed to the floor, and a flush of consternation and rage swept across his face.

Smiling and radiant, Chivington and Glendora walked into the office. Just behind them followed a little, gray-haired man, whose deep-set blue eyes twinkled merrily behind his nose-glasses. Both he and Chivington carried heavy valises.

"Mr. Peyton!" exclaimed Kernan, jumping from his chair and offering his hand. "You were almost too late!"

"But not quite—eh, Kernan?" the old lumberman chuckled. "Here's the money, the full two hundred thousand. And Mr. Chivington has given me your signed promise to sell to the first comer. I'll take over the deeds now, if it's all satisfactory."

"That suits me down to the ground," declared Kernan, as he re-

turned to the desk and started to run thru his papers. "Frankly, Mr. Peyton, I preferred it should be you. But I didn't dare wait. I've another deal on today."

Gordon came forward. His face was distorted with fury, and his entire body shook with emotion. He glared threateningly at Chivington.

"I've a sneaking notion you've been meddling in this!" he shouted. "Do you know what happened to President Grimes?"

Chivington laughed with reminiscent relish, but Peyton interrupted before he could answer.

"Gordon," drawled the old man, "I owe you an apology as well as my heartfelt thanks. I've always thought, and would have told you so if you'd asked me, that you have never done a good deed in your life. I take it back unreservedly."

"Yesterday, I'm told, you fired Mr. Chivington. That was a very decent and magnanimous action on your part. I thank you for it."

He took off his glasses and shook them pleasantly at Gordon.

"By releasing Mr. Chivington," he pursued, "you dropped into my hands one of the most capable men in the entire lumber industry. When I get a grip on a good thing I don't let go."

"I've just made Mr. Chivington the general superintendent of all my interests in Hattiesburg. And I can promise you that those interests will be well worth trusting to a big-salaried manager."

He abruptly turned his back upon Gordon and beamed upon Kernan.

"That young man was at your home with my daughter last night," he said. "Perhaps you're now beginning to guess a little of what I owe him."

He reached for Glendora's fingers, pressed them affectionately, and drew her nearer. Then he placed his other hand on Chivington's broad shoulder.

"The best pair any man ever drew to," he chuckled.

Glendora blushed confusedly, but she allowed her eyes for an instant to

met Chivington's; and in that glance was a mutual intelligence which did not escape the old man.

He must have been pleased with the mute message he intercepted, for he chuckled again.

"The best pair I know of," he repeated softly; and this time he gave a new and deeply significant accent to the word "pair."

Kernan smiled gently and gave his hand to Chivington.

"I want to be the first to congratulate you on your new job," he said slowly. Then he looked meaningfully at the flushing Glendora. "And I guess I won't go far wrong if I let my congratulations go double—eh, Chivington?"

But Gordon was not in a mood to appreciate light interludes of tenderness.

"I asked you a question, Chivington," he snarled thrusting his way in front of the little group. "I want to know what happened to President Grimes!"

Chivington eyed his ex-boss coolly.

"Do you remember Potter?" he inquired with bland good humor—"Potter, whose homestead you wanted to steal?"

"What's Potter got to do with Mr. Grimes?" shouted the enraged Gordon.

"Really, Mr. Gordon, you mustn't excite yourself," advised Chivington solemnly. "The last I saw of your president he was hitting out for the woods as fast as he could travel. He didn't want to go, but somehow he just couldn't help it."

Mr. Peyton laughed outright, and even Kernan began to grin.

"I last saw President Grimes at three o'clock this morning," pursued Chivington gravely. "He was riding in his own private car, over his own logging road, behind his own engine, into his own forest, at a rate of about twenty-five miles an hour."

"And Mr. Potter, the new woods boss for Peyton & Company, was the engineer."

(The End).

## Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

### RECOVERY OF TEAM

Q.—A year ago last March I sold a team of horses and set of harness for \$450 on which I took a lien note due last November. I have received nothing on the team so far. The purchaser lives in Saskatchewan. What can I do to recover what is owing to me?

J. D. L., Man.

A.—If the horses are in Saskatchewan, in order that you may follow them into the hands of third parties you should have your lien note registered in the district where they are. If the lien note is overdue and unpaid and the horses are still in the hands of the original purchaser, you may retake them.

### CORRECTION

In the September 22 issue of The Guide, under the heading of "Seizure of Exempt Goods," the question was asked: (1) Can a company holding a chattel mortgage on a farmer's exempt cattle and horses seize the stock on the farmer's inability to pay when the note falls due? A recent amendment of the Exemptions Act in Saskatchewan makes the answer as given incorrect. It should read as follows:

If a farmer in Saskatchewan has given a chattel mortgage on all of his stock, only those over and above the number which are exempt from seizure under execution can now be sold under chattel mortgage.

### TRANSFER OF DEED

Q.—I wish to transfer the deed of my homestead to my wife. How can I best do this? I am a Canadian citizen, but she came from the United States only two months ago. Would she be a legal land owner? Can I transfer the deed by simply writing to the land titles office or has some form to be drawn up?

C. O. S., Alta.

A.—You may legally transfer your land to your wife even tho she has only been in Canada two months. To do this you would have to forward a transfer to the district registrar with the proper fee. You should have a lawyer or a notary public attend to this for you.

### GENERAL ENQUIRIES

Q.—(1) Have I the right in Saskatchewan to turn my two-year-old bull out to run loose in my pasture during the summer? (2) Can the public drive thru a farmer's field to get water out of a creek in his pasture, it being slightly nearer for them this way than from where the creek crosses the road? (3) Has a merchant the right when selling patent medicines to put on a war tax stamp and make customers pay for it?

SUBSCRIBER, Sask.

A.—(1) Yes, provided the pasture is fenced, altho you may be liable for damages if he gets out.

(2) No. (3) Yes.

### MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

Q.—Is there a Mechanics' Lien Act in Alberta? Could it be applied to a case of spring work on the farm to collect wages? How? If not, how could wages be recovered from a farmer who has nothing unmortgaged?

N. J. E., Alta.

A.—There is a Mechanics' Lien Act in Alberta, altho it does not govern or apply to wages of a farm employee. You should employ a local solicitor to sue for claim.

### HORSE MISREPRESENTED

Q.—I bought a horse from a dealer last April on a lien note, horse said to be nine years old. No warranty was given. After a few weeks work the horse showed signs of having been doped and last week died. The veterinarian said his kidneys were worn out with drugs and that he was much older than nine years. (1) Does wrong age on lien note constitute legal misrepresentation? (2) Have I any redress for horse having been doped?

D., Sask.

A.—(1) Yes. (2) To know whether you have any redress on account of horse being doped it would be necessary to go into the facts and the terms of the agreement. We would advise you to take the matter up with a local lawyer.

### OWNERSHIP OF FENCE

Q.—A has one quarter section of C.P.R. land fenced in for a pasture, after which B buys the said land. Can A take his fence away or does it belong to the buyer according to Saskatchewan law?

E. R., Sask.

A.—A must leave fence unless an agreement has been made to the contrary.

## Nature on the Prairie

Notes and Photos by S. J. Wigley.  
Edgerton, Alta.

Three very common but very popular little wild flowers are here represented. On the left is the bunchberry (*Cornus Canadensis*) also known by the names of dwarf cornel, dwarf dogwood and May flower. It is found in all parts of Canada, and particularly in our northern forests. What appears to be a single flower is really a collection of twelve or more greenish flowers, surrounded by four petal-like tracts of snowy whiteness. The bunch of little red berries which follow grow out of a whorl of pointed light green leaves. These berries are not poison-

ous, but having only a slightly acid and rather insipid taste, are not often used as food.

In the centre of the picture is the wild lily of the valley (*Maianthemum Canadense*). The beautiful little white flowers give out a pleasant perfume and are followed by a cluster of green berries, speckled with little brown spots. The plant grows in all cool, moist bluffs and like the other two flowers shown with it, it blooms in May and early June.



BUNCH BERRY

WILD LILY OF THE VALLEY

FALSE SOLOMON SEAL

ous, but having only a slightly acid and rather insipid taste, are not often used as food.

In the centre of the picture is the wild lily of the valley (*Maianthemum Canadense*). The beautiful little white flowers give out a pleasant perfume and are followed by a cluster of green berries, speckled with little brown spots. The plant grows in all cool, moist bluffs and like the other two flowers shown with it, it blooms in May and early June.

The flower on the right hand is the false Solomon's seal (*Smilacina Racemosa*). The small white star flowers are followed by a greenish fruit striped with a brown band. This is not poisonous but seems to be rarely eaten. The "seals" from which the plant derives its name are the scars of former stems found on the underground stems of the plant.

### JOHN KENNEDY LOSES SON

Grain growers in all parts of the prairie provinces will be sorry to learn that John Kennedy, vice-president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., and hero of many a fight on behalf of the farmers of

however, the parents became more and more anxious. Mrs. Kennedy wrote to headquarters asking for information. A letter from the Canadian Red Cross Society of London, dated September 9, 1915, bears out their gravest misgivings regarding the welfare of Fred. The letter reads:

"Dear Madam:—In reference to your inquiry concerning F. Kennedy, 20641, 10th Canadians, I beg to send you the following searcher's report, which we have received from the British Red Cross Society: 'Informant saw Kennedy carried into their trench with both legs broken by a grenade. He was alive when informant saw him, but very badly wounded and he doubted if he could live very long. He was bandaged up as best they could, but they lost the trench next day and they had to leave all their wounded behind. This was about the 23rd of April, informant thought, and it was near a place called Langemarck, which is near St. Julien.'—Informant Pte. T. Gibbin, 20622."

Officials of the Conservation Commission have discovered deposits of phosphate of lime in Banff National Park, in the Rocky Mountains.

### THE HAMMOND STOOKER COMPANY LTD.

We want to get information from those of our readers who have had dealings with The Hammond Stooker Company Ltd. of Winnipeg.

1.—Have any of the stooking machines sent out by this company done their work satisfactorily?

2.—Have any of the machines sent out this year been fitted to attach properly to and operate on the binders for which they were ordered?

3.—Have any of the stockholders received any dividend and have any proceedings been taken by the company to collect notes due on stock sold under the understanding that a stooker was to be delivered to the purchaser to handle the 1914 crop?

Any other information in connection with the dealings of this company would be much appreciated.

### THE NATIONAL STOOKER COMPANY LTD.

We want to obtain all the information available in reference to the National Stooker Company Ltd. of Winnipeg.

1.—Have any stooking machines been placed on farms by this company?

2.—If so, have any of these machines been known to work satisfactorily?

3.—Has any dividend been declared by this company, and if so, have any stockholders received their dividend?

4.—Have any stockholders been forced to settle any notes which they signed in payment for stock bought?

Any other information relative to the business methods of this company would be appreciated. Send all communications as soon as possible to Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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These belts were all guaranteed, but owing ONLY to the ridiculously low figures, are not guaranteed at this special price. If you want a guaranteed belt, see our catalogue.

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### SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES ON RUBBER BELTS

Note the Price.

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Length	Width	Ply	Price	Length	Width	Ply	Price
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150 "	7 "	4	29.75	150 "	8 "	5	45.50
120 "	8 "	4	27.05	150 "	8 "	6	54.60
150 "	8 "	4	31.95	100 "	8 "	4	21.80
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Get the EATON Catalogue and share the advantages of the EATON system. It will mean saving and satisfaction to you.

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WINNIPEG - CANADA

# Farm Women's Clubs

**NOTE.**—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## WHITEBERRY UNDER WAY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The second meeting of the women's section of the Whiteberry Grain Growers was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Hudek, on August 18.

It was unanimously decided to pay the fees to the secretary of the men's local, in order that the women members might obtain the full privileges of the association and also co-operate with the men in the fullest manner, which it is felt cannot be done if the women's local remains separate.

As only a few members were present a full program could not be arranged for, but the members discussed the question of holding the first entertainment on Thanksgiving day.

The local would be pleased if you could find room in The Grain Growers' Guide for this announcement as it would stimulate interest in the district.

There are at present fourteen actual members and several more considering joining. The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. M. Hudek; vice-president, Mrs. F. T. Robinson; secretary-treasurer (pro tem), Mrs. M. L. Fearnley.

MRS. M. L. FEARNLEY,  
Sec'y Whiteberry W. S.

We are glad to see that the Whiteberry club understands so thoroughly the need of true co-operation to advance the interests of the community. Thanksgiving day is a date that all clubs should commemorate.

E. A. S.

## SEND FUNDS TO RED CROSS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Sequin Women Grain Growers have been holding some very interesting meetings and the results of our work has been entirely for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. In June we sent eighteen dollars to the Saskatchewan branch of the Red Cross Society and today I am sending twenty dollars to our provincial secretary to be applied to the Red Cross Fund. We have also assisted with hospital supplies.

Our association decided at our last meeting not to meet again until the rush of harvest is over.

MRS. ANNIE MATTHEWS,  
Sec'y Sequin W.G.G.A.

The Sequin Association has accomplished splendid results. We are glad to see them so deeply interested in the Red Cross work.

E. A. S.

## WORK FOR RED CROSS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our monthly meeting for July was held at the home of Mrs. W. W. Emmerson. In the absence of our president, Mrs. Emmerson was appointed chairman of the meeting.

An interesting paper on "Washing" was read and discussed. At this meeting it was decided to make a quilt, to be donated to the Red Cross Society. Each member is to make a block.

Our hostess kindly provided afternoon tea, which we heartily enjoyed before setting off for the drive home.

On August 13 the club met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Thistlethwaite. Mrs. Kenton was appointed chairman of the meeting, our president and vice-president both being absent.

The meeting opened by singing the "Maple Leaf." Several instructive and interesting papers were read. A discussion followed after each paper. There were eight members and a number of visitors present. An enjoyable meeting closed by singing "Home Sweet Home," after which our hostess served tea.

MARY B. O'LEARY,  
Sec'y Alameda W.G.G.A.

Alameda, Sask.

The Red Cross quilt is a praise-worthy idea. We are pleased to hear of any new schemes that clubs are working for the Red Cross Society.

E. A. S.

## DISAPPROVES OF GAMBLING

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am enclosing a copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Keeler Women Grain Growers. We are also sending a copy to the president of our agricultural society.

Resolved that we, the Women Grain

Growers of Keeler Local, No. 1, disapprove of gambling devices and games of chance being admitted on the agricultural fair grounds. Anything as entertaining as an agricultural fair should not be marred by entertainment that we feel is detrimental to the morals and ideals of our children.

Signed by committee.

Yours truly,  
MRS. A. WILEY,  
Sec'y Keeler W.S.G.G.A.

We heartily congratulate Keeler upon bringing into use the weapon of public opinion. We wish them success.

E. A. S.

## THINKING OF ORGANIZING

Dear Miss Stocking:—The women of Yellow Lake district are desirous of organizing in connection with the Grain Growers of that district and would be very grateful for any information along that line. We should also like to know the subjects most generally dealt with.

MRS. GEO. JOHNSTON.

Beverley, Sask.

We hope soon to hear of the embryo association as being a full fledged club. Any one who wishes to organize an association is very welcome to all of the information that can be given by the provincial secretary, to assist in taking so important a step.

E. A. S.

## WILL HOLD FAIR

Dear Miss Stocking:—It is some time since you have heard from the Demain W.G.G.A. We have been holding regular monthly meetings with a good attendance at each meeting. We held a union picnic with the men's local, each association sharing equally in the proceeds. A nice little sum was made for the two associations. We propose holding a fair this fall in conjunction with the school fair to be held in the Demain school house on September 3.

At our last meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Swan, a paper was read by Mrs. Hood on the curing and keeping of meat in summer. I am enclosing the same in this letter for publication if you consider it of any benefit to the members.

Yours fraternally,  
MRS. W. R. AFFLECK,  
Sec'y Demain W.G.G.A.

We welcome the letters from Demain and are very pleased to publish the helpful paper.

E. A. S.

## MEAT FOR THE SUMMER

The best way to keep pork during the summer months is by putting it in brine. The pork should hang until quite cold before being cut up. After being cut up the veins in the legs and shoulders should be removed by pulling them out as far as possible and cutting them off close to the meat. The meat should then be packed tight in a barrel and the brine poured over it to well cover it. It is a good plan to put a board on top and weigh it down with a stone to keep the meat under. The meat should be left in the brine from three to four weeks, according to the thickness of the meat. It may be necessary to boil the brine up once or twice during the process adding a little more salt and water to allow for waste in boiling. After being taken out of the brine it should dry for twenty-four hours before smoking it. When smoked it should be put in a bag and kept in a cool dark place.

For 100 lbs. of pork a good brine is 8 lbs. salt, 1 oz. saltpetre, 2 lbs. brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. black pepper and 4 gallons of water. Boil fifteen minutes and let it get cold before pouring over the meat.

MRS. HOOD,

Demain G.G.

A number of letters are on hand from persons who wish to give help to those in need on the prairie. Families in need of clothing may correspond with Erma Stocking, provincial secretary W.S.G.G.A., Delisle, and their names will be sent to the people who have so generously volunteered to send assistance.

E. A. S.



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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## THREE GUESTS

BY JESSICA NELSON NORTH

I had a little tea-party,  
This afternoon at three.  
'T was very small,  
Three guests in all,  
Just I, Myself, and Me.

Myself ate up the sandwiches,  
While I drank up the tea;  
'T was also I  
Who ate the pie,  
And passed the cake to Me.

—St. Nicholas.

## HAWTHORNS AND ROSES

You have been telling me dozens of stories about the queer things plants and animals do all by themselves, unless perhaps the invisible fairies take a hand in it, and now it's my turn to tell you a story about a queer thing man has done to plants.

It was when I was holidaying out in Vancouver that I passed a house where there was a row of little rose trees up and down the walk. Roses, as we all know, usually grow in bushes, but these were not bushes. They were funny little trees, straight and stiff up to a point about four or five feet from the ground, when they suddenly spread out into a round top heavily crowned with gorgeous roses.

My friend explained to me that these were grafted roses. The tall single stem was a hawthorn stalk which had been slit and a rose cutting stuck into it. Some people claim that the roses grown in this fashion are much larger and finer than those grown directly from rose cuttings. Now do you know anything queerer than that?

DIXIE PATTON.

## HOW MONKEYS ACT

Monkeys are not as polite as they ought to be. If you go into a place where there are lots of monkeys and throw stones at them, they'll throw cocoanuts at your head.

Men who try to catch monkeys sometimes find a whole troop under a large tree. Away scamper the monkeys to the top of the tree. Here they peek out from among the leaves at the men. The men then put gloves on their hands and take them off several times.

Then they go away, leaving behind them several pairs of gloves with pitch in them. Down come the monkeys and pull on the gloves, but, oh dear! they can't get them off. Then they yell to beat everything. When the men hear this they run to them as fast as they can go and put the monkeys in a cage and go home. Monkeys, like boys, have got to be taught how to behave.

MARTHA HUMBKE,  
Duhamel, Alta. Age 9.

## A YOUNG ANTELOPE

I am going to tell of an experience that my sister and I had one time. About three years ago my sister and I were out among the hills one day picking flowers and trying to find some strawberries. We were wandering about until we came to a coulee with fairly steep sides. We thought there might be some strawberries in this coulee, so we began to look for them.

I was scratching among the grass looking for strawberries when I looked up and saw a little animal somewhat larger than a jack-rabbit, about thirty yards away. I thought at first it was a rabbit and thought I would scare it and make it run away. So I walked up a little closer to it, but it did not seem afraid. It did not look much like a rabbit either.

It was of a brownish color, but was of a light tan underneath. It had a black nose. It had shorter ears than a rabbit and long legs.

When it did not run I got scared and ran up to the hill-top and called to my sister and showed it to her. As soon as it saw us it came towards us bleating, something like a little lamb. It was about fifteen yards away when it started to lie down.

We were scared already and when it did that my sister said, "Look out, it's going to spring!" Just as soon as she said that we turned and ran down that hill and up another. We must have run nearly a mile before we stopped.

As we got nearer home my sister wanted to go back and see it again, but I would not go with her and she would not go back by herself, so we went on home.

When we got home we told mamma about it and she said it was a young antelope. We went back to the same place nearly a month afterwards, but we saw no sign of the young antelope. I guess it grew up and someone killed it to eat. I hope not.

MYRTLE ISAACS.

Age 13.

## A WOMAN LAWYER TO BE

Temptation could not be resisted when Edna's letter was printed. She has indeed chosen a noble career, yet even nursing cannot tempt me. I have chosen many things before and I have at last reached a decision. I will be a lawyer. Edna pictured herself as bending over a suffering patient, while I picture myself as sitting by a deathbed drawing up a will, or sitting in a court defending a disreputable-looking character. Perhaps I will never attain what I am longing for, but I will work all my life trying, at least.

Do you think it foolish of me? Are not lawyers needed? If there were no lawyers, who would draw up wills? Who would defend or accuse thieves, murderers, in short, every kind of criminal? Do you not think, Dixie Patton, that I might do some good?

Without a lawyer some of the worst "Bad Men" in the world might go without punishment. There is another thing. I am sure you have noticed that the majority of men and women do not get equal judgment. A man will drink, smoke, swear—anything at all. Oh, he is only sowing his wild oats. But when a woman does it, she is not fit to be seen. Never again will she be seen with those who were her former friends. Why? Because a woman has no wild oats to sow. Who can tell? I intend to try to have that put in its place when I am old enough.

My amusements in summer shall be tennis, riding, walking, reading, boating and baseball. In winter, tobogganing, sleighing and skating.

HARRIETTE PAULINE KENLY.  
Age 14.

## MY PET SQUIRREL

One day my sister Arlie and I went out to pick strawberries. It was nearly five o'clock when we started and when we were over half a mile from home, it started to rain. Of course we did not mind the rain, but we decided we had better turn and pick towards home. On our way back I saw a large hole in a telephone pole and wondered if it was a woodpecker's nest. We went up to it and I put my hand in, but could not reach the bottom of the nest. I said to Arlie, "Will you put your hand in?" She was a little bit frightened at first, but she told me to lift her up and she would put her hand in. When she brought her hand out she had a young squirrel in it.

We took it home and made a little cage for it. We fed it grain and gave it milk to drink. I kept it for nearly a week, when it broke one of the little sticks I had over the front of the cage and ran away. I was very sorry, but I guess it was better running loose than being shut up in a cage.

LAURA HEBNER.  
Gilbert Plains, Man., Age 12.

## THE TAME GOPHER

My story is about a gopher. One summer a gopher lived under our school. He would come in and eat the crumbs that lay on the floor and he was very tame. One day my friend and I snared him. After we had played with him a time we let him go.

NORMAN EMERY,  
Lake Demay, Alta. Age 10.

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# The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

We are largely a nation of meat eaters, in fact most of us eat entirely too much meat for the good of our health. There are a number of vegetables that are excellent substitutes for meat and if properly cooked and served give variety to the menu. The Japanese, who have great powers of endurance, are practically vegetarians.

Vegetables are divided into four classes, viz., those rich in nitrogen, muscle and tissue building foods; those containing carbo-hydrates, starch and sugar; fatty vegetables, nuts and olives; and the vegetables containing water and mineral matter, such as carrots, cabbage, turnips, spinach, cress, lettuce and tomatoes. In the first class, the vegetables with a goodly quantity of nitrogen, we have peas, beans and lentils; these contain protein in a more concentrated form than meat, and are acted upon in the stomach the same as meat. In the carbo-hydrates we have rice, white bread, potatoes and the ordinary macaroni. These are largely digested in the mouth and the small intestine. The fatty vegetables are acted upon by the secretions from the pancreas and gall. The succulent vegetables are valuable chiefly for the mineral salts they contain and their action on the bowels.

## Good Cooking Essential

Vegetables are often very badly cooked and so lose much of their flavor and food value. As a rule they should be cooked in uncovered vessels. Underground vegetables such as parsnips, carrots and turnips should be cooked at a low temperature, by which means they retain their flavor and color. Rapid boiling toughens the fibre and makes them more difficult of digestion. All underground vegetables should be cooked in unsalted water. For instance, turnips are white, sweet and palatable if cooked slowly in unsalted water, while if they are boiled rapidly in salted water they are pink, coarse and "strong." Starchy vegetables, on the other hand, should be cooked rapidly. Rice cooked slowly is wet and soggy, but properly cooked, each grain is separate and the whole is white and fluffy. Have ready a large kettle partly filled with boiling water, wash the rice and add it slowly to the water so as not to stop the boiling. Boil rapidly for thirty minutes, drain (the water that comes off the rice is excellent added to soup), pour over the rice some cold water and set the rice in the oven with the door open, tossing it occasionally with a fork.

## The Humble Potato

I do not suppose many people are as ignorant about cooking potatoes as a woman I once knew. She was an excellent cook in many ways, but when it came to potatoes she would not cook them properly, nor could she learn. She always put them on at least one hour before dinner, and, if by any chance the meal was postponed for another half hour, those potatoes simmered merrily on, and by the time they came to the table one could wring the water from them.

Potatoes cooked in the following way will be dry and white and mealy to the core. Throw the potatoes into a kettle of boiling unsalted water, boil rapidly for ten minutes, then cook more slowly until nearly done. Be sure the water is boiling all the time. Just before the potatoes are done, add a cup of cold water. This cools the outside and gives the centre a moment longer to cook. When the water reaches the boiling point again, drain, sprinkle with salt and shake lightly over the fire.

## Wholesome Cabbage

Cabbage is another very much misunderstood vegetable. It is more easily digested raw than cooked; boiled for hours with meat it is about the most indigestible thing one can eat. Boiled from half to three-quarters of an hour in slightly salted water it is excellent

and quite easily digested. Soak the cabbage in cold water (no salt) for one hour, shake, cut in quarters, or if very large in smaller pieces, put in boiling water to which has been added one teaspoonful salt, and cook until white and tender; if cooked too long it loses its color and becomes indigestible.

Onions should always be cooked in salted water.

## Baked Beans

Baked beans are not used to the same extent in the West as in the East. It is difficult to cook them well with hard water, and this may be one reason why they are not used more. In fact, all vegetables containing casein, such as beans, peas, split peas and lentils, will not soften in hard water. The salts of lime in the water render the casein dense and difficult of digestion. A little soda added to the water will do wonders toward making them tender. Baked beans are a very handy thing to serve at threshing time. They are easily prepared, will keep for several days in a cool place, and can be sent out to the field as a luncheon dish in the crock in which they are baked, and so retain their heat.

Wash one quart of beans, soak over night, in soft water if possible. In the morning put on the range and simmer until tender, but not broken. Drain. Cut one pound of fairly fat pickled pork into cubes, parboil for two minutes. Have your bean crock ready, a small butter crock will do if a proper bean crock is not available. Put in a layer of beans and a layer of pork, and so on until the crock is full. An onion put in the centre of the crock improves the flavor. Add one teaspoonful mustard and if needed a little salt, quarter teaspoonful pepper, four tablespoonsfuls "Domelco" molasses. Fill the crock with boiling water and bake for six or eight hours.

## Steamed Brown Bread

Baked beans are good served with steamed brown bread. Mix together three cups of sour milk, one cup of "Domelco" molasses and two level teaspoonsfuls soda, add two teaspoonsfuls salt, three cups of corn meal and two of Graham or whole wheat flour. Beat until perfectly smooth. Put in mould sprinkling a few raisins and currants in, steam for three or four hours. Serve hot.

## Suet Pudding

As the weather gets cooler we can relish the more hearty foods. Suet pudding will keep for weeks and is very handy to fall back on in case of emergency. A correspondent, who sent us some excellent pickle recipes for the last issue, sends the following for the benefit of her sister farmers. Two cups suet chopped fine, four cups flour, one cup raisins, one cup currants, one teaspoonful pepper, one teaspoonful salt. Rub all together thoroughly, tie in a piece of muslin, put in a kettle of boiling water and boil for two and a half hours. When cooked, drain, turn out of the muslin onto a platter and serve with the following sauce:

One pint of boiling water, one coffee cup sugar, two tablespoonsfuls flour mixed with a piece of butter the size of a marble. Mix this well with the sugar and put in the boiling water; add one tablespoonful vinegar and half teaspoonful cinnamon or nutmeg, stir well and serve with pudding.

## Suet Pudding No. 2

The following is my own recipe for suet pudding:

One cup of suet chopped fine, one cup molasses, one cup sour milk or buttermilk, three cups flour, one small teaspoonful soda, half teaspoonful cinnamon, quarter teaspoonful cloves, quarter teaspoonful nutmeg or allspice, one small teaspoonful salt, one cup of raisins or raisins and dates. Steam three hours. Serve with the following sauce: One tablespoonful butter mixed with one teaspoonful flour, one and a half cups boiling water, one small cup brown sugar. Flavor with lemon juice or extract and a dash of nutmeg.

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### Insuring Crop Yields

Continued from Page 7

Believing as I do that deep plowing is the very quintessence of dry farming, I am loath to leave this part of the discussion until I have approached it from another angle. I know it is a fact that the depth to which rainfall penetrates depends upon how deep the soil has been opened by plowing. Getting moisture into the soil and holding it there for future use is the great problem before the dry farmer. Now, this is a physical problem purely, and it takes power to do it; but when you once plow your land ten inches deep, it is easy thereafter. You cannot, however, hitch four or five light horses on a gang plow and go down nine or ten inches. It takes five 1400-pound horses on a sulky plow; and then if you plow two acres a day you are going some.

We know that the roots of cereals like wheat will go down four feet if they can. If you plow nine inches deep you will have a seed-bed probably sixteen inches deep; because when you plow deep enough you can hardly find where the furrow-slice ends and the subsoil begins. And sixteen inches is probably, in this country, feeding ground enough for the average cereal.

In the summer of 1910 after the crop began to die for lack of moisture, I made a trip of nearly a week over our region. I closely examined probably a hundred fields and in the average field you could gather a handful of straw and pull it up without effort. It was dead and dying. And I found in all those fields that a crust had formed, and the depth depended upon the depth of plowing. When the plowing was five inches deep, you would find the crust three and one-half or four inches down; where the plowing was six inches deep, it would be found about four and one-half inches down; but the deeper the plowing in all instances, the further down the crust was found. And where we found land plowed anything deeper than eight inches, we found practically no crust; but, on the contrary, the wheat was growing and prospering and made a crop.

I had some wheat that year that went 28 bushels and weighed 61 pounds to the bushel. My observation is that if the spell of drought is long enough, nothing can prevent a crust from forming on shallow plowing; and I believe that the time is fast approaching when eight inches will be considered shallow plowing. I should state that in all those fields I examined there was more or less moisture under the crust; in fact, I figure that it was the moisture under and the dryness above that helped to form the crust.

#### Capillarity

You might well ask the question here, "What about the law of capillarity? Why didn't capillarity work if there was moisture under the crust?" The answer to this is that, where there is a dry subsoil below, say four or five feet from the surface, the moisture has become so diffused or attenuated that the law of gravity seems to begin working against the law of capillarity and prevent the water rising. In other words, you never get enough moisture in the soil to prevent this crusting, unless you have opened up the ground deep enough so that the water can percolate down easily. I believe, too, from my own examinations and tests, that capillarity works rapidly after a good soaking rain.

In this connection I wish to state that I do not take as much stock in what capillarity does as some people. Of course, capillarity works up and down laterally; and if the subsoil is wet to the point of saturation I am sure it brings water up to the roots of the crops; but there is a point where the law of capillarity suspends operation, and I believe it takes more water from above to set it in operation again. Of course, the wetter your soil is and the deeper it is wet down, the less water it takes from above to set this machinery in motion, and this is another argument in favor of deep plowing.

Now it may be that a long continued spell of dry weather will form a crust even on land plowed ten inches or a foot deep, but I have never found it. In 1911 there was no rain that wet down

an inch on my land from May 16 to July 19, and the land I did not get around to harrow, because of lack of time, dried down nearly five inches, and yet no crust was formed except on some land I had that was plowed too shallow. Nor did I have any land plowed like it ought to have been, or land on which I had intelligently applied dry farming principles, that was materially affected after two months of continued drought from the middle of May to past the middle of July.

In 1911 I had an eight-acre piece of potatoes, planted across an eighty-acre field. One side of the eighty-acre field had never been plowed over six inches deep, the balance of the land was plowed about ten inches deep in 1908. I raised a twenty-two bushel crop of wheat on it in 1909 and a sixty bushel crop of oats in 1910. I plowed across those two different plowings early in May, 1911, planted the same kind of potatoes on the same day and they got the same care and cultivation; and the deep-plowed land produced 185 bushels per acre, while the shallow-plowed land produced only 65 bushels per acre. In 1911, potatoes were selling for nearly a dollar a bushel, and the question is, did deep plowing and the extra work expended on the land properly handled pay? It certainly did.

### CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING

The Saskatchewan department of agriculture is constantly organizing new means to assist the farmers in every branch of their work. A recent development is the arrangement come to between the department, the poultry husbandry division of the college of agriculture and the Canadian Northern Railway whereby a poultry demonstration car is to be operated over certain of the C.N.R. lines. It has long been known that the price realized for dressed poultry at country points in the West has been very low and consequently little interest has been taken in poultry raising. There are several reasons for this low price, but chief among them is that farm dressed poultry is seldom properly killed and bled so that it will not keep well in cold storage. The plan outlined by the department is to fit up a baggage car as a poultry receiving and killing station. Experts from the poultry husbandry division will be with the car to receive, grade and kill the birds and will also assist the farmers with the plucking. When the birds have been properly killed and graded, a representative of the co-operative organization branch will take delivery of them and make advance payments at prices in accord with their quality. When the birds have cooled they will be packed in boxes containing twelve birds each and shipped to Regina to be there sold or held in cold storage until market conditions are favorable. When all the birds are disposed of a final payment, returning to the producer every cent realized from the sale of his birds, less the cost of boxes, transportation and storage, will be made.

This practical demonstration should be extremely valuable if properly appreciated and all farmers along the lines to be visited should fit up what birds they have for sale, according to Prof. Herner's instructions in The Guide for September 22, and arrange to bring them in to town alive when the car is there.

The car will stop one day at each town and the places to be visited are as follows:

Lloydminster, Oct. 25; Marshall, Oct. 26; Waseca, Oct. 27; Paynton, Oct. 28; Delmas, Oct. 29; Denholm, Oct. 30; Maymont, Nov. 1; Radisson, Nov. 2; Langham, Nov. 3; Clarkboro, Nov. 4; Vonda, Nov. 5; Dana, Nov. 6; Rummymead, Nov. 8; Kamsack, Nov. 9; Canora, Nov. 10; Buchanan, Nov. 11; Invermay, Nov. 12; Kuroki, Nov. 13; Wadena, Nov. 15; Quill Lake, Nov. 16; Watson, Nov. 17; St. Gregor, Nov. 18; Humboldt, Nov. 19 and 20; Alsask, Nov. 22; Marengo, Nov. 23; Pinkham, Nov. 24; Kindersley, Nov. 25; Netherhill, Nov. 26; D'Arcy, Nov. 27; McGee, Nov. 29; Rosetown, Nov. 30; Zealandia, Dec. 1; Tessier, Dec. 2; Delisle, Dec. 3.

Further information can be obtained by writing to the Director, Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

## TREES SUGGEST HOME

In discussing the value of wind-breaks, we must first take into consideration the location, for it all depends on the location whether the wind-break is to be of any value or not. Now in Saskatchewan, the prevailing storms come from the northwest, therefore the principal shelter belt should be located on the north and west sides. The nearest approach to our buildings is about one hundred yards, this gives ample room for gardens and a small patch of alfalfa. The garden and small fruits thrive wonderfully well in the shelter of the trees.

Having decided where your trees are to be located, the next step is the preparation of the soil. Now, in our Canadian West, where the rainfall is limited and conservation of moisture is of the utmost importance, too much care cannot be taken in soil preparation. The land should have been farmed for a number of years, and should be in a good state of cultivation. In May, after the crops are in, a careful plowing, about four inches deep, followed by the harrows, is in order. During May and June, occasional cultivation and harrowing is necessary to conserve the moisture and kill the weeds. Early in July the ground should be plowed again, this time about seven or eight inches deep, and harrowed and disced to form a perfect mulch. Too much work cannot be done, and you will be amply repaid for getting your ground in the very best possible condition. It should be worked, too, during the fall, and it will be ready for planting in the spring.

During the winter any available literature may be read in regard to suitable varieties to plant, and much valuable information may be gained by writing to the Forestry Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

## Trees to Plant

In Southern Saskatchewan, the most suitable varieties are the acute leafed willow, Manitoba maple, ash, Russian poplar, and cottonwood. The willow is a quick and sure grower and should be used quite freely, as in two years it may reach a height of six or eight feet or even more.

When your trees arrive in the spring, get them from the station as quickly as possible and get them planted. We put a good team on a sulky plow and plow up and back in the same place and turn out a good, deep, clean furrow. The furrows should be four feet apart and the trees four feet apart in the row. Do not plow far ahead of the planters as the furrows will dry out. The trees should be carried in pails of muddy water to keep the roots moist, and the furrows should be filled in as soon as possible to hold the moisture. The trees may be put in place and the dirt raked in with the boot and firmly tramped. They should be planted just a little deeper than they stood in the nursery.

During the summer frequent and careful cultivation with a one-horse cultivator between the rows is necessary to keep the ground clean and the trees growing. They should not be cultivated later than August, in order that the growth may stop and the trees ripen up before frost. Each summer for about four years, constant cultivation is necessary, and don't be afraid to use the hoe once in a while to cut out what the cultivator misses. If couch or other grasses with creeping root-stocks appear, spade them out, root and branch, and carry them off. It will save you lots of work. Grass and trees will not do well together. By this time the



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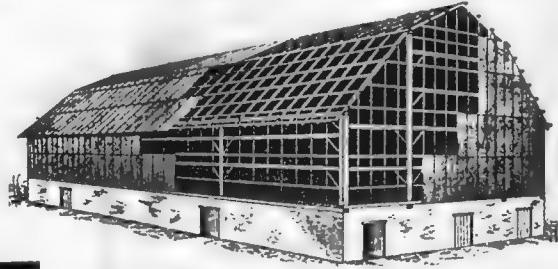
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4	30	22	10, 10, 10			.23	.20	.24	.21	.25	.22	.27	.24		
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10			.25	.23	.27	.24	.29	.25	.30	.26		
6	40	22	6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 9			.29	.26	.31	.28	.33	.29	.34	.30		
7	48	22	5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10			.35	.31	.37	.34	.39	.35	.42	.36		
9	52	22	4, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9			.41	.37	.44	.39	.46	.40	.46	.42		
MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE															
No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 12 High Carbon. Uprights No. 12 Hard Drawn. Locks No. 11															
5	36	16 1/2	8, 8, 10, 10			.21	.18	.22	.19	.20	.21	.25	.21		
6	42	16 1/2	7, 7, 8, 10, 10			.23	.21	.24	.22	.26	.23	.28	.24		
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6			.30	.27	.32	.25	.34	.29	.36	.31		
7	26	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6			.28	.25	.30	.26	.32	.27	.34	.29		
8	48	16 1/2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9			.30	.27	.32	.28	.34	.29	.36	.31		
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6			.32	.29	.34	.30	.36	.31	.38	.33		
10	54	16 1/2	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9			.36	.32	.38	.34	.40	.35	.43	.37		
SPECIAL POULTRY No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13.															
18	48	8	2-inch spaces at bottom			.57	.51	.60	.54	.62	.55	.66	.58		
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trees will be grown so that you can't get thru with the cultivator, and there will be enough shade to prevent much growth of weeds.

It is at this time that we begin to realize the real value of our trees. As the snows of winter come on, they are caught by our wind-break and form in great banks just inside and cover the raspberry, strawberry and gooseberry plants and keep them snug and warm all winter, protecting them from the rabbits, too.

The snow melting slowly in the spring, keeps the bushes from starting too early and furnishes an abundance of moisture. When they do start, they assure a rapid growth after danger of frost, and lots of nice, juicy fruit during the hot days of summer. The yards are free of the great snow drifts that formed around the buildings in previous years, and it is now a pleasure to do the chores. It makes a nice, comfortable place for the stock during the cold, stormy days of winter. Our wind-breaks are so placed that the water melting from the drifts runs into big ponds and assures us of a plentiful supply of nice, soft water for the summer. As summer comes on and the trees leaf out again our wind-break becomes a thing of real beauty; the birds will build their nests and furnish us song, and the rough winds will be

checked and afford a wonderful protection for the fruit and vegetable gardens. The children growing up will form a love of home and nature, and will not be tempted away to the cities, where life is so uncertain and temptation so great; they will always look back with the greatest pleasure to their childhood days on the old farm.

Sask. — J. W. C.

## PRUSSIANS LOSE TWO MILLIONS

Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 2—The Prussian casualty lists, Nos. 330 to 339, covering the period from September 17 to September 28, give the names of 63,468 men killed, wounded and missing, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, of Rotterdam. The Courant says that these figures increase the total Prussian casualties to 1,916,148.

"How the severity of the fighting recently has increased," continues the paper, "is indicated by the following figures:

"The lists from 300 to 309 announced 49,705 casualties, the lists from No. 310 to 319 contained 53,396 names, the lists from 320 to 329 gave 58,445 names, and the remaining lists as above.

"Besides the Prussian lists, there have been published 224 Bavarian, 199 Saxon, 274 Wurtemburg, 49 naval, and four lists of Prussian officers and non-

commissioned officers in the Turkish service."

## THOMAS KELLY ARRESTED

Thomas Kelly, contractor for the Manitoba parliament buildings, was arrested at Chicago on Friday, charged with conspiracy, fraud and perjury. He was unable to secure bail

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## Sample Market

Sample selling is just a commonsense way of selling anything. Every car is graded and weighed by government officials, but if the grain will sell for more on sample than on grade, you get it. Every car gets the same personal attention you would give it if you were here yourself.

**BOLE GRAIN COMPANY - Fort William, Ont.**

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Save a week on outturns and settlements by shipping your grain to

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## Strathmore Farm English Berkshires

We have an extra choice lot of pigs born since April, which may be bought now for less money than pigs of the same age and quality are likely to be bought for a good many months. The country is going back to hogs. Breeding stock is scarce and is going to be high.

These pigs are popular English-type Berkshires, long-sided, smooth, prolific, economic producers. Pairs supplied not akin and trios not related, at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$20.00. Pedigrees free. Can ship anywhere in Western Provinces.

**Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm  
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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

the highest mark touched since a year ago this week. The three succeeding days witnessed a reaction which offset the early ascent and put average sales down 25 to 35 cents. There was some narrowing of the sales spread, only \$1 separating the choice light droves and heavy packers near the finish. Supplies enlarged somewhat.

Sheep trade conditions were undisturbed during the week, prices remaining practically the same as throughout the previous week. Supplies were moderately liberal, while outside news was of shifting character. Lambs topped around \$8, but best westerns were salable at a 25 cent premium or more.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—Only a light run of cattle was handled at the local yards today. Receipts of sheep and lambs were fairly heavy and hogs were again plentiful.

Cattle remain about steady. No high-priced beef was in sight yesterday, but should any choice stuff be offered, prices would be firm. A few loads of good butchers' changed hands at \$7.50. Canners and cutters were weak, values running from \$2.50 to \$4.50 for the bulk.

Stockers were fairly active, as buyers from the United States are taking a large number of animals. Several operators are shipping on order to points in Ohio. Milkers are about steady, the demand gradually falling off.

Calves were easier, nothing being sold over \$11, the bulk averaging around \$9 to \$10. Sheep and lambs were unsteady. Spring lambs were sold around \$8.50, only a few bringing \$8.75.

Hogs are steady, \$10.25, off cars, seems to be

the commonest price. Altho the runs are increasing, animals are in strong demand.

Calgary, Oct. 2.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, reports that last week's Alberta stockyards' receipts were 133 horses, 725 cattle, 456 hogs and no sheep. This week's receipts were 246 horses, 430 cattle, 534 hogs and 337 sheep.

Outward Shipments—Cattle—Three cars to South St. Paul, one mixed car to Vancouver and one to New Westminster.

Cattle—Top reached for fat steers this week was \$5.90, and there was no special quality about them. This fulfills our prediction that the light receipts would result in slightly higher prices. We think next week will be a good time to market cattle, before farmers get down to extensive shipping. The good class of feeder cattle are in demand at from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Stockers \$5.75, one special car of range yearlings of good size and breeding making \$5.85, or about \$40 per head.

Hogs—Hogs were greatly in demand, and prices advanced during the week from \$8.85 to \$9.25 for special loads. This beats last year's top for hogs by 10 cents.

Sheep—Wethers \$7.00, ewes \$5.50 to \$6.00, lambs \$7.50.

Winnipeg, Oct. 4.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 4,459 cattle, 300 calves, 923 hogs and 519 sheep.

Cattle—Owing to a very light run of cattle of all grades for this time of the year, the market

has been considerably firmer during the past week. There are very few really choice animals coming. A few special steers changed hands on Friday at \$7.10 and the bulk of good ones sold for \$7. Good feeders and stockers are wanted and sell readily about 10 cents higher than last week. Best feeders sell around \$6.25 to \$6.40 and well bred stockers around \$6. Females generally are hard to sell now, but best fat heifers go for \$5.50 to \$5.75, with best cows at \$5 to \$5.25. Common and medium grades of stuff are not wanted and only constitute a drag on the market. As was mentioned last week, it would be better for farmers or country shippers not to send any cattle to market at the present time. Cattle should not be sent to market in the months of September, October and November. There is generally a fall rush on and prices are always low. This year prices are quite low and slow, so that with feed in most places reasonably plentiful all the cattle possible should be kept in the country. Best veals are \$6.50 to \$7, with heavy calves \$5.50 to \$6.

Hog receipts are light and in sympathy with other markets' prices are firm to stronger. The local price is much higher than other markets, but the demand seems to be present and while receipts continue light, there is no reason to anticipate any heavy falling off in price. Choice hogs are selling at \$9.50, sows are from \$7 to \$8, light \$7 to \$7.50, and stags \$4.50 to \$5.

Sheep and lambs are not plentiful on this market now and lambs are in good demand at \$8.00 to \$8.25. Good sheep are bringing from \$6 to \$6.50, with common sheep at \$4.50 to \$5.

## Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dressed hog prices are somewhat higher, light weight pigs fetching 11 to 12½ cents per pound. Beef is 9½ to 10½ cents, veal 10½ to 11½ cents, mutton 17 cents, and bacon 15 to 18 cents per pound.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The Produce Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that dairy butter has been coming in in larger quantities during the past week and the price remains unchanged. Eggs are unchanged in price, with a moderate supply. Potatoes are the same as last week. Cream prices are unchanged, but milk has gone up 7 cents per pound of butterfat. A fair demand is expected for turkeys for Thanksgiving on October 11. Shipments for this market should arrive October 8. Plump birds, weighing 8 to 10 pounds, sell best at this time.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note—All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is a tendency towards higher prices in butter this week, owing to decreasing quantities of milk and cream coming from the country just now. Fancy dairy butter is a cent higher this week, the price offered being 22 to 24 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy is 21 to 22 cents and good round lots 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs—Altho country shipments have fallen off considerably, the quality of the eggs coming to market is very poor and dealers will not offer any higher price this week. Twenty-two cents per dozen, last week's price, is good this week again. Dealers state that country shippers, having less eggs to send each day, keep their shipments over for a longer time, with a consequent heavy deterioration in the consignment when it eventually reaches the market. Dealers are drawing on their storage egg supply to fill orders now.

Potatoes—Offerings are not at all heavy, the wet weather having held back digging operations, so that dealers are offering 5 cents per bushel more for potatoes this week. Price today is 45 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—Decreasing supply and a reasonably steady demand have tended to advance prices considerably for this month. Dealers are paying 35 cents per pound of butterfat delivered for sweet cream, and for sour cream, for butter-making purposes, the price is 28 cents per pound of butterfat delivered. This is about 25 cents at country points. Milk has also advanced for this month, the price being \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Hay—Hay is available in larger quantities now and prices are lower, as follows: No. 1 Timothy, \$16 per ton; No. 1 Red Top, \$14 per ton; No. 1 Upland, \$12 and No. 1 Midland \$11.

Hides—There is a tendency toward a lower market for hides in the near future. Dealers are waiting news concerning the Dardanelles being forced, which will let loose a large quantity of Russian hides. Seneca root is in fair demand, good, clean roots being worth 20 cents per pound.

#### AMERICAN COARSE GRAINS

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—No. 3 white oats 32 to 32½c.; barley 48 to 54c.; flax \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Duluth, Oct. 2.—Oats 31½c.; barley 45 to 54c.; and flax \$1.81.

#### CO-OPERATIVE FATTENING STATION

Farm poultry is receiving a great deal more attention this year from the various departments of agriculture of the prairie provinces than ever before. Already the co-operative poultry marketing project of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture has been noted and now advice regarding a similar movement under the Manitoba department comes to hand. In effect a special fattening station is to be established in connection with the poultry department of the agricultural college, which will receive farm chickens to be fattened. This done the birds will be properly killed, plucked and dressed and disposed of to the best advantage on the Winnipeg market. The plan is an excellent one and depends for its success upon the support of the farmers. Detailed information of the scheme will be given later, but in the meantime all those interested should write for information to Prof. M. C. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

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#### NEW ADVISORY BOARD

The new board of directors of the Manitoba Agricultural College met on Wednesday, September 29. Resolutions were passed asking President Black to resign, and appointing Prof. Reynolds, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, as president. The new board is composed of the following members: Hon. Valentine Winkler, Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Mrs. J. R. Dutton and Messrs. Nicl, of Brandon; Duthie, of Hartney; MacKay, of Maclonald; Smith, of Gladstone; Parkinson, of Roland; Sweet, of Thornhill; Greig, of Winnipeg.

# Farmers' Market Place

## FARM LANDS

**WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE 1/4 OR 1 SECTION;** state lowest terms. Fry Bros., Frys, Sask. 39-4

**FOR RENT—SECTION OR MORE,** near station, Goose Lake # district. Party with breaking outfit preferred. Emil McMiller, Milestone, Sask. 38-4

**MONEY-MAKING FARMS THROUGHOUT 15 EASTERN STATES;** one acre to 1,000 acres, \$10 per acre up; many with livestock and tools included; big illustrated catalogue free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 3201, 47 W. 34th St., New York. 37-4

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**PARADISE STOCK FARM—WE HAVE YORKSHIRES AND Durocs,** spring farrowed boars and sows for sale. First-class strain. Price \$30.00 each. Pedigrees supplied. Also some pure-bred Shropshire Ram Lambs, \$25.00 each. Paradise Stock Farm, Geo. H. Garlick, Manager. Lacombe, Alta. 37-4

**ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—12 YOUNG REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS** due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 29tf

**SHETLAND PONIES, HEREFORD BULLS** pony vehicles, harness. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 29tf

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm.** Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

## MISCELLANEOUS

**PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, ELEVATOR STATIONERY, ETC.** Egg Boxes, Stallion Route Cards, Sale Catalogs, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

**SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-HAND.** Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg. 38tf

**APPLES, SUGAR, SALT, LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, FENCE WIRE.** Carload lots, direct from factories. Get our prices always before ordering elsewhere. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 37tf

**STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED** lump on cars at Tofield \$1.90 per ton. Tofield Coal Company, Limited. 38tf

**WANTED—GRAIN GROWERS' SHARES—** State lowest cash price. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man.

**IMPLEMENT SHEDS—SKELETON WOOD FRAME.** Corrugated Steel Roofing and Siding. Fire-proof, Lightning-proof, Handsome and Permanent, giving satisfaction everywhere. Buildings to suit every size farm. Write for list of Plans. The Western Metal Products Co., Dept. G., Office 48, Toronto St., Winnipeg. 39-6

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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**ANY GOOD, CLEAN VARIETY OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND BEARDED BARLEY.** G. P. Crossing, P.O. Box 233, Winnipeg. 37tf

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**LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.**

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## PURE BRED SHEEP

Farmers breeding pure-bred sheep would do well to advertise now if they have any stock for sale. Importations from Great Britain and the United States are cut off owing to the war and the foot and mouth disease, consequently good breeding stock is scarce in Canada. More and more farmers are realizing the value of sheep in fighting weeds, packing the summerfallow, enriching the soil and turning grain screenings into high-priced mutton.

## POULTRY

**PURE BRED S.C.W. LEGHORN ROOSTERS** from heavy laying strain; if taken before December, 75¢ to \$1.00 each, according to maturity of bird. H. E. Turner, Maymont, Sask.

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**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR DRESSED POULTRY.** Alex Cooper, 376 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 40-12

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**3500 SHROPSHIRE AND RANGE EWES—** No old sheep. 25 registered young Shropshire ewes and lambs. 300 registered and grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk, Lincoln and Ramboillet rams. All sheep in good condition. For sale by Simon Downie and Sons, Cartiers, Alta. 38tf

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**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS** of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

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**TAMWORTH HOGS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE,** both sexes; some fine young boars and sows for present use. George Campbell, Killarney, Man. 40-4

**PIGS—YOU CAN MAKE MORE PORK PER BUSHEL OF GRAIN FED TO DUREOS THAN TO OTHER BREEDS.** Now is your time to grow hogs; pork is dear and grain is cheap. Price \$10 f.o.b. Millet, either sex. M. J. Howes and Sons, Millet, Alta.

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